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THE CASE OF JENNIE BRICE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"Don't touch anything in that room until I come back," he called to me, and jerking the pole from one of the boys, propelled the raft with amazing speed down the street.

The liver on the stove was burning. There was a smell of scorching through the rooms and a sort of bluish haze of smoke. I hurried back and took it off. By the time I had cleaned the pan, Mr. Holcombe was back again, in his own boat. He had found it at the end of the next street, where the flood ceased, but no sign of Ladley anywhere. He had not seen the police boat.

"Perhaps that is just as well," he said philosophically. "We can't go to the police with a wet slipper and a blood-stained rope and accuse a man of murder. We have to have a body."

"He killed her," I said obstinately. "She told me yesterday he was a fiend. He killed her and threw the body in the water."

"Very likely. But he didn't throw it here."

But in spite of that, he went over all the lower hall with his boat, feeling every foot of the floor with an oar, and finally, at the back end, he looked up at me as I stood on the stairs.

"There's something here," he said.

I went cold all over, and had to clutch the railing. But when Terry had come, and the two of them brought the thing to the surface, it was only the dining room rug, which I had rolled up and forgotten to carry upstairs!

At half past one Mr. Holcombe wrote a note, and sent it off with Terry, and borrowing my boots, which had been Mr. Pitman's, investigated the dining room and kitchen from a floating plank; the doors were too narrow to admit the boat. But he found nothing more important than a rolling pin. He was not at all depressed by his failure. He came back, drenched to the skin, about 3, and asked permission to search the Ladleys' bedroom.

"I have a friend coming pretty soon, Mrs. Pitman," he said, "a young newspaper man, named Howell. He's a nice boy, and if there is anything to this, I'd like him to have it for his paper. He and I have been having some arguments about circumstantial evidence, too, and I know he'd like to work on this."

I gave him a pair of Mr. Pitman's socks, for his own were saturated, and while he was changing them the telephone rang. It was the theatre again, asking for Jennie Brice.

"You are certain she is out of the city?" some one asked, the same voice as in the morning.

"Her husband says so."

"Ask him to come to the phone."

"He is not here."

"When do you expect him back?"

"I'm not sure he is coming back."

"Look here," said 'tht voice angrily, 'can't you give me any satisfaction? Or don't you care to?"

"I've told you all I know."

"You don't know where she is??"

"No, sir."

"She didn't say she was coming back to rehearse for next week's piece?"

"Her husband said she went away for a few days' rest. He went away about noon and hasn't come back. That's all I know, except that they owe me three weeks' rent that I'd like to get hold of."

The owner of the voice hung up the receiver with a snap, and left me pondering. It seemed to me that Mr. Ladley had been very reckless. Did he expect any one to believe that Jennie Brice had gone for a vacation without notifying the theatre? Especially when she was to rehearse that week? I thought it curious, to say the least. I went back and told Mr. Holcombe, who put it down in his notebook, and together we went to the Ladleys' room.

The room was in better order than usual, as I have said. The bed was made—which was out of the ordinary, for Jennie Brice never made a bed—but made the way a man makes one, with the blankets wrinkled and crooked beneath, and the counterpane pulled smoothly over the top, showing every hump beneath. I showed Mr. Holcombe the splasher, dotted with ink as usual.

"I'll take it off and soak it in milk," he said. "It's his fountain pen; when the ink doesn't run, he shakes it, and—"

"Where's the clock?" said Mr. Holcombe, stopping in front of the mantel with his notebook in his hand.

"The clock?"

I turned and looked. My onyx clock was gone from the mantel shelf.

Perhaps it seems strange, but from the moment I missed that clock my rage at Mr. Ladley increased to a fury. It was all I had had left of my former gentility. When times were hard and I got behind with the rent, as happened now and then, more than once I'd been tempted to sell the clock, or to pawn it. But I had never done it. Its ticking had kept me company on many a lonely night, and its elegance had helped me to keep my pride and to retain the respect of my neighbors. For in the flood district onyx clocks were not plentiful. Mrs. Bryan, the saloon-keeper's wife, had one, and had another. That is, I had had.

I stood staring at the mark in the dust of the mantel shelf, which Mr. Holcombe was measuring with a pocket tape measure.

"You are sure you didn't take it away yourself, Mrs. Pitman?" he asked.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

History of the MEXICAN WAR OF 1846-48

In Six Installments :: Installment No. Three---THE GREAT BATTLES

THE war with Mexico was remarkable among all our wars in this—that we won every battle, that never once were the Mexicans encouraged by gains, heartened by successes. After the first two or three fights, the Mexicans went into battle demoralized, feeling that fate was against them, lacking in hope as they were lacking in confidence.

If the first fights had not been won by the American troops it is altogether probable that the war would have been prolonged for four or five years. The Americans were ridiculously few in number when it is consedered that they were carrying on a war of conquest, compelled to hold the places they captured as well as to take them. The Americans were poorly equipped. They were not clothed properly for a campaign in a hot country. The commissary was wretched. The service was honeycombed with politics. While Scott was on the march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, nearly half of his force was returned home. The term of the men's enlistment was completed and they would not re-enlist.

Only luck or providence, can be thanked for the continued successes of the Americans—though it must be remembered that such force as they had was made up of men whose fighting qualities, dash and power of endurance have been unequaled in the career of American arms.

The Battle of Monterey.

Zachary Taylor's army left the Rio Grande on September 5, 1846. In just two weeks the troops were in camp at Walnut Springs, three miles from Monterey. This small city guarded the natural gateway between the northern-most part of Mexico and the Central states of the republic. On the north of Monterey and entirely outside of the city was a fort, give the name of Black Fort by the American soldiers. With its guns this fort commanded the approaches to the city. Two spurs of the mountains to the north and northwest were also fortified. The plaza in the center of the city had been fortified and here were the chief officers and the best of the Mexican troops. All the streets leading to the plaza could be swept by artillery fire, and upon the houses at the entrance to the plaza were located sharpshooters. General Ampudia, the Mexican commander, had 10,000 soldiers, Taylor's force being about 6,500 in three divisions under Generals Butler, Twiggs and Worth.

The Americans first attempted to take Black Fort, and were beaten off with a loss of about one-third their strength. As this broken command was making for shelter another force obtained an entrance into the east end of the city, capturing a small fort whose guns immediately were turned on the enemy. By a circuitous route, General Worth got above the fortifications guarding the west end of Monterey.

Two days later two regiments of infantry made an advance nearly to the citadel in the plaza, suffering heavy loss. When within a square of the enemy they were forced to take to the side streets which were sheltered from the terrible artillery fire and the peppering of the sharpshooters. At this stage of the fight, the invaders found their ammunition low. They might have been captured had the Mexicans realized their state and made a sally from their protecting sandbags.

From the opposite side of the city, General Worth was making an assault. He did not attempt to carry the plaza where his men would be exposed to the deadly fire of the defenders and instead of moving in the open streets he advanced through the houses cutting passageways one from another. He lost only a few men and in the course of a few hours had got so near the plaza that General Ampudia made overtures for the surrender of Monterey.

The battle had been a fierce one and General Taylor was given credit for its winning. In the states, his stock as a hero jumped many per cent.

The Battle of Buena Vista.

Tampico was occupied in November. Shortly after, General Scott drew on General Taylor for his nine regiments of regulars, leaving Taylor a force of 5,000 volunteers. Santa Anna heard of the orders, or obtained possession of them, and moved on Taylor. He had 20,000 men in his command.

The two armies met at Buena Vista, across the mountains from Monterey. The Americans, though only one-fourth as many, had the advantage of position. The enemy could not handle his cavalry on the rough ground, nor could he bring his artillery into action with effectiveness. The ground tended as well to neutralize Santa Anna's superiority in the matter of infantry.

The attack was begun by Santa Anna on the afternoon of February 22, 1846. By night he had gained possession of a ridge which had been held by Taylor and the Americans were withdrawn into the plain below. The next morning the Mexicans moved in three columns, turning and putting to flight the Americans on the left. But the center and right field held firm and poured such a deadly rifle and artillery fire upon the Mexicans that they were driven back. Two cavalry attacks were repelled with heavy loss and the Mexican infantry fled the field.

Santa Anna, now desperate, reformed his army into single column and did manage to drive the Americans back a considerable distance, but was himself checked by the artillery fire. The night of the 23rd, the two armies were in about the same position they were in the morning. The Mexicans were disheartened, the Americans confident. That night, Santa Anna retreated. He had lost 2,000 men, Taylor 746.

The battle of Buena Vista is counted as one of the brilliant fights of the Mexican campaign and when the people in the states received the news they were wild with enthusiasm.

The victory spelled the election of Zachary Taylor as President.

The Battle of Cerro Gordo.

About the middle of April, 1847, General Scott began to move his troops out of Vera Cruz, intending to take them into the high country for the purpose of escaping the fever of the seacoast and to keep them there until he could be reinforced from the states.

HOW AMERICANS GOT AROUND THE MEXICANS AT CERRO GORDO. From a wood engraving, printed shortly after the end of the Mexican war

Santa Anna, after his defeat at Buena Vista, had marched his soldiers a thousand miles to repel Scott. He reinforced a small garrison which held a mountain pass known as Cerro Gordo. This was twelve or fifteen miles east of the place Scott had selected for encamping his army.

The road here zig-zagged around the mountain side and the enemy had placed artillery at every point. On one side was the cliff, on the other chasms. It seemed impossible that defenders could make a direct attack here and succeed. Nor did it seem possible to affect a flank movement. A reconnoitering party in which were Robert E. Lee, P. C. T. Beauregard and George B. McClellan, famous later in the Civil war, decided that if certain rough roads were cut along the mountain side and a ravine or two bridged, the enemy could be flanked and this was done without the knowledge of Santa Anna.

The roads made were so steep that men could hardly climb them. No horses or mules could be used upon them at all. Artillery was pulled over these places by hand, swung over chasms and let down precipices by means of ropes. All this called for incredible labor, silence and care in order to keep from giving the enemy any clew as to what was going on in the night.

The surprise was complete. The Mexicans fought only a little while and those who did not fall prisoners fled.

Historians credit the battle of Buena Vista with contributing largely to the victory of the Americans at Cerro Gordo. The men of Santa Anna's army were weary with marching, half starved and had begun to nourish the belief that the Americans had heaven on their side. They were whipped, in short, before they began.

Cerro Gordo had been won on April 18, the next day Jalapa was taken, and on the 22nd Perota. On May 15, Scott entered the city of Puebla where he remained until August.

The Battle of Contreras.

This battle like that at Cerro Gordo was largely a victory for the engineer officers of the army. Contreras commanded a pass and seemed to the Americans, at first sight, to be impregnable. Examination of the ground convinced the commanders that if roads could be made over the mountain side the enemy's flank could be turned and this without great difficulty.

The plans were carried out along this line. The movement of troops toward the flank and rear of the Mexicans was made within their sight, but they were at the time attempting to keep the Americans from taking them in front by assault and the work of turning and training guns up the mountain sides required more time than they could command.

The situation was too much for the defenders and after putting up an hour or so of hard fighting they evacuated their position, that is, those Mexicans did who were not cut off by the Americans in their rear.

The Mexican army had become so demoralized that the Americans, at this point could have marched right into the City of Mexico. But a commissioner with authority to arrange a treaty was with the army and it was thought that this could better be done if the government still had a capital than if the loot was scattered among the hills. So, though a force rode up to the gates of the city, the capital was not entered. A truce was signed which denied both sides the right to strengthen their positions while negotiations were on.

The Mexicans violated the truce almost from the hour of its signing. They made an attack upon a food train and began preparations for defence. General Scott protested to Santa Anna and, receiving an unsatisfactory reply, he declared the armistice at an end.

The Battle of Chapultepec.

Chapultepec is a mound rising 300 feet from the plain on which lies the City of Mexico. It was fortified both on the top and on the rocky and precipitous sides. In addition to this defense, there were fortifications around a mill at Molino del Rey nearby and the arches of an aqueduct, by which water was carried into the city, were employed as cover for artillery. On the road nearby were numerous houses and around these were parapets and sandbags, the protection for infantry which could do tremendous damage to an enemy making assault on the mound.

Molino del Rey was taken by a daring charge on September 8, 1847. It has been the criticisms of history that this victory could have been followed up immediately by the easy capture of Chapultepec, for the soldiers on the mound could not have fired on the Americans without doing equal damage to their fleeing comrades, driven from the mill.

Scott chose to wait for five days. He caused four batteries to be planted upon a ridge nearby and for a day and a half he maintained a terrible fire upon the mound of Chapultepec. When the enemy showed signs of weakening, he ordered an assault from two sides and the mound was taken, without great loss to the Americans. The defences were found filled with dead.

This put an end to all organized fighting on the part of the Mexicans.

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Peace of Righteousness

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THERE can be no nobler cause for which to work than the peace of righteousness; and high honor is due those serene and lofty souls who with wisdom and courage, with high idealism tempered by sane facing of the actual facts of life, have striven to bring nearer the day when armed strife between nation and nation, between class and class, between man and man, shall end throughout the world. Because all this is true, it is also true that there are no men more ignoble or more foolish, no men whose actions are fraught with greater possibility of mischief to their country and to mankind, than those who exalt unrighteous peace as better than righteous war. The men who have stood highest in our history, as in the history of all countries, are those who scorned injustice, who were incapable of oppressing the weak, or of permitting their country, with their consent, to oppress the weak, but who did not hesitate to draw the sword when to leave it undrawn meant inability to arrest triumphant wrong.

All this is so obvious that it ought not to be necessary to repeat it. Yet every man in active affairs, who also reads about the past, grows by bitter experience to realize that there are plenty of men, not only among those who mean ill, but among those who mean well, who are ready enough to praise what was done in the past, and yet are incapable of profiting by it when faced by the needs of the present. During our generation this seems to have been peculiarly the case among the men who have become obsessed with the idea of obtaining universal peace by some cheap patent panacea.

There has been a real and substantial growth in the feeling for international responsibility and justice among the great civilized nations during the past threescore or fourscore years. There has been a real growth of recognition of the fact that moral turpitude is involved in the wronging of one nation by another, and that in most cases war is an evil method of settling international difficulties. But as yet there has been only a rudimentary beginning of the development of international tribunals of justice, and there has been no development at all of any international police power. Now, as I have already said, the whole fabric of municipal law, of law within each nation, rests ultimately upon the judge and the policeman; and the complete absence of the policeman, and the almost complete absence of the judge, in international affairs, prevents there being as yet any real homology between municipal and international law.

Moreover, the quetsion which sometimes involve nations in war are far more difficult and complex than any questions that affect merely individuals. Almost every great nation has inherited certain questions, either with other nations or with sections of its own people, which it is quite impossible, in the present state of civilization, to decide as matters between private individuals can be decided. During the last century at least half of the wars that have been fought have been civil and not foreign wars. There are big and powerful nations which habitually commit, either upon other nations or upon sections of their own people, wrongs so outrageous as to justify even the most peaceful persons in going to war. There are also weak nations so utterly incompetent either to protect the rights of foreigners against their own citizens, or to protect their own citizens against foreigners, that it becomes a matter of sheer duty for some outside power to interfere in connection with them. As yet in neither case is there any efficient method of getting international action; and if joint action by several powers is secured, the result is usually considerably worse than if only one power interfered. The worst infamies of modern times—such affairs as the massacres of the Armenians by the Turks, for instance—have been perpetrated in a time of nominally profound international peace, when there has been a concert of big powers to prevent the breaking of this peace, although only by breaking it could the outrages be stopped. Be it remembered that the peoples who suffered by these hiedous massacres, who saw their women violated and their children tortured, were actually enjoying all the benefits of "disarmament." Otherwise they would not have been massacred; for if the Jews in Russia and the Armenians in Turkey had been armed, and had been efficient in the use of their arms, no mob would have meddled with them.

Yet amiable but fatuous persons, with all these facts before their eyes, pass resolutions demanding universal arbitration for everything, and the disarmament of the free civilized powers and their abandonment of their armed forces; or else they write well-meaning, solemn little books, or pamphlets or editorials, and articles in magazines or newspapers to show that it is an "illusion" to believe that war ever pays, because it is expensive. This is precisely like arguing that we should disband the police and devote our sole attention to persuading criminals that it is "an illusion" to suppose that burglary, highway robbery, and white slavery are profitable. It is almost useless to attempt to argue with these well-intentioned persons, because they are suffering under an obsession and are not open to reason. They go wrong at the outset, for they lay all the emphasis on peace and none at all on righteousness. They are not all of them physically timid men; but they are usually men of soft life; and they rarely possess a high sense of honor or a keen patriotism. They rarely try to prevent their fellow-countrymen from insulting or wronging the people of other nations; but they always ardently advocate that we in our turn, shall tamely submit to wrong and insult from other nations. As Americans their folly is preculiarly scandalous because if the principles they now uphold are right, it means that it would have been better that Americans should never have achieved their independence, and better that, in 1861, they should have peacefully submitted to seeing their country split into half a dozen jangling confederacies and slavery made perpetual. If unwilling to learn from their own history, let those who think that it is an "illusion" to believe that a war ever benefits a nation look at the difference between China and Japan. China has neither a fleet nor an efficient army. It is a huge civilized empire, one of the most populous on the globe; and it has been the helpless prey of outsiders because it does not possess the power to fight. Japan stands on a footing of equality with European and American nations because it does possess this power. China now sees Japan, Russia, Germany, England and France in possession of fragments of her empire, and has twice within the lifetime of tal in the hands of allied invaders, tal in the hands of alliedinvaders, because she in very fact realizes the ideals of the persons who wish the United States to disarm, and then trust that our helplessness will secure us a contemptous immunity from attack by outside nations.

The chief trouble comes from the entire inability of these worthy people to understand that they are demanding things that are mutually incompatible when they demand peace at any price, and also justice and righteousness. I remember one representative of their number, who used to write little sonnets on behalf of the Mahdi and the Sudanese, these sonnets setting forth the need that the Sudan should be both independent and peaceful. As a matter of fact, the Sudan valued independence only because it desired to war against all Christians and to carry on an unlimited slave trade. It was "independent" under the Mahdi for a dozen years, and during those dozen years the bigotry, tyranny, and cruel religious intolerance were such as flourished in the seventh century, and in spite of systematic slave raids the population decreased by nearly two-thirds, and practically all the children died. Peace came, well-being came, freedom from rape and murder and torture and highway robbery and every brutal gratification of lust and greed came, only when the Sudan lost its independence and passed under English rule. Yet this well-meaning little sonneteer sincerely felt that his verses were issued in the cause of humanity. Looking back from the vantage-point of a score of years, probably every one will agree that he was an absurd person. But he was not one whit more absurd than most of the more prominent persons who advocate disarmament by the United States, the cessation of upbuilding the navy, and the promise to agree to arbitrate all matters, including those affecting our National interests and honor with all foreign nations.

These persons would do no harm if they affected only themselves. Many of them are, in the ordinary relations of life, good citizens. They are exactly like the other good citizens who believe that enforced universal vegetarianism or antivaccination is the panacea for all ills. But in their particular case they are able to do harm because they affect our relations with foreign powers, so that other men pay the dept which they themselves have really incurred. It is the foolish, peace-at-any-price persons who try to pursuade our people to make unwise and improper treaties, or to stop building up the navy. But if trouble comes and the treaties are repudiated, it is not these people who will pay anything; they will stay at home in safety, and leave brave men to pay in blood, and honest men to pay in shame, for their folly.

The trouble is that our policy is apt to go zigzags, because different sections of our people exercise at different times unequal pressure on our Government. One class of our citizens clamor for treaties impossible of fulfillment and improper to fulfill; another class have no objection to the passage of these treaties so long as there is no concrete case to which they apply, but instantly oppose a veto on their application when any concrete case does actually arise. One of our cardinal doctrines is freedom of speech, which means freedom of speech about foreigners as well as about ourselves; and, inasmuch as we exercise this right with complete absence of restraint, we cannot expect other nations to hold us harmless unless in the last resort we are able to make our words good by our deeds. One class of our citizens indulge in gushing promises to do everything for foreigners, another class offensively and improperly revile them; and it is hard to say which class more thoroughly misrepresents the sober, self-respecting judgment of the American people as a whole. The only safe rule is to promise little, and faithfully to keep every promise; to "speak softly and carry a big stick."

A prime need for our Nation, as of course for every other nation, is to make up its mind definitely what it wishes, and not to try to pursue paths of conduct incompatible one with the other. If this Nation is content to be the China of the New World, then and then only can it afford to do away with the navy and the army. If it is content to abandon Hawaii and the Panama Canal, to cease to talk of the Monroe Doctrine, and to admit the right of any European or Asiatic power to dictate what immigrants shall be sent to and received in America, and whether or not they shall be allowed to become citizens and hold land—why, of course, if America is content to have nothing to say on any of these matters and to keep silent in the presence of armed outsiders, then it can abandon its navy and agree to arbitrate all questions of all kinds with every foreign power. In such event it can afford to pass its spare time in one continuous round of universal peace celebrations, and of smug self-satisfaction in having earned the derision of all the virile peoples of mankind. Those who advocate such a policy do not occupy a lofty position. But at least their position is understandable.

It is entirely inexcusable, however, to try to combine the unready hand with the unbridled tongue. It is folly to permit freedom of speech about foreigners as well as ourselves—and the peace-at-any-price persons are much too feeble a folk to try to interfere with freedom of speech—and yet to try to shirk the consequence of freedom of speech. It is folly to try to abolish our navy, and at the same time to insist that we have a right to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, that we have a right to control the Panama Canal which we ourselves dug, that we have a right to retain Hawaii and prevent foreign nations from taking Cuba, and a right to determine what immigrants, Asiatic or European, shall come to our shores, and the terms on which they shall be naturalized and shall hold land and exercise other privileges. We are a rich people, and an unmilitary people. In international affairs we are a short-sighted people. But I know my countrymen. Down at bottom their temper is such that they will not permanently tolerate injustice done to them. In the long run they will no more permit affronts to their National honor than injuries to their National interest. Such being the case, they will do well to remember that the surest of all ways to invite disaster is to be opulent, aggressive, and unarmed.

It was under my administration that the Hague Court was prevented from becoming an empty farce. It had been established by joint international agreement, but no power had been willing to resort to it. Those establishing it had grown to realize that it was in danger of becoming a mere paper court, so that it would never really come into being at all. M. d'Estournelles de Constant had been especially alive to this danger. By correspondence and personal interviews he impressed upon me the need not only of making advances by actually applying arbitration—not merely promising by treaty to apply it—to questions that were up for settlement, but of using the Hague Tribunal for this purpose. I cordially sympathized with these views. On the recommendation of John Hay, I succeeded in getting an agreement with Mexico to lay the matter in dispute between the two republics before the Hague Court. This was the first case ever brought before the Hague Court. It was followed by numerous others; and it definitely established that Court as the great international peace tribunal. By mutual agreement with Great Britain, through the decision of a joint commission, of which the American members were Senators Lodge and Turner and Secretary Root, we were able peacefully to settle the Alaska boundary question, the only question remaining between ourselves and the British Empire which it was not possible to settle by friendly arbitration; this therefore represented the removal of the last obstacle to absolute agreement between the two peoples. We were of substantial service in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations at Algeciras concerning Morocco. We concluded with Great Britain, and with most of the other great nations, arbitration treaties specifically agreeing to arbitrate all matters, and especially the interpretation of treaties, save only as regards questions affecting territorial integrity, national honor, and vital national interest. We made with Great Britain a treaty guaranteeing the free use of the Panama Canal on equal terms to the ships of all nations, while reserving to ourselves the right to police and fortify the Canal, and therefore to control it in time of war. Under this treaty we were in honor bound to arbitrate the question of canal tolls for coastwise traffic between the western and eastern coasts of the United States. I believe that the American position as regards this matter is right; but I also believe that under the arbitration treaty we are in honor bound to submit the matter to arbitration in view of Great Britain's contention—although I hold it to be an unwise contention—that our position is unsound. I emphatically disbelieve in making universal arbitration treaties which neither the makers nor anyone else would for a moment dream of keeping. I no less emphatically insist that it is our duty to keep the limited and sensible arbitraton treaties which we have already made. The importance of a promise lies not in making it, but in keeping it; and the poorest of all positions for a nation to occupy in such a matter is readiness to make impossible promises at the same time that there is a failure to keep promises which have been made, which can be kept, and which it is discreditable to break.

THE HONOR OF THE BIG SNOWS

BY JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XXV—Continued

He stopped, and something in his low voice made Jan look straight into his eyes. For a moment they gazed at each other in silence, and again Jan saw in Thornton's face the look of loneliness and grief which he had first seen in the half gloom of the hotel. It was the suppressed note in Thornton's voice, of despair almost, that struck him deepest, and made him hold the other's hand a moment longer. Then he turned to his pack upon the sledge.

"I've got meat and coffee and biscuits," he said. "Will you have breakfast with me?"

That day Jan and Thornton made 50 miles westward over the level surface of the Saskeram, and camped again on the Saskatchewan. The second day they followed the river, passed the Sipanock, and struck south and west over the snow covered ice for Prince Albert. It was early afternoon of the fourth day when at last they came to the town.

"We will go to the offices of the great company," said Jan. "We will lose no time."

It was Thornton now who guided him to the century-old building at the west edge of the town. It was Thornton who led him into an office filled mostly with young women, who were laboring at clicking machines; and it was Thornton who presented a square bit of white card to a gray-haired man at a desk, who, after reading it, rose from his chair, bowed, and shook hands with him. And a few moments later a door opened and Jan Thoreau, alone, passed through it, his heart quivering, his breath choking him, his hand clutching at the papers in his breast pocket.

Outside Thornton waited. An hour passed and still the door did not reopen. The man at the desk glanced curiously at Thornton. Two girls at typewriters exchanged whispered opinions as to who might be this wild-looking creature from the north who was taking up an hour of the sub-commissioner's time. Nearly two hours passed before Jan appeared. Thornton, still patient, rose as the door opened. His eyes first encountered the staring face of the sub-commissioner. Then Jan came out. He had aged five years in two hours. There was a tired stoop to his shoulders, a strange pallor in his cheeks. To Thornton his thin face seemed to have grown thinner. With bowed head, looking nowhere but in front of him, Jan passed on, and as the last door opened to let him out into the pale winter sun, Thornton heard the muffled sobbing of his breath. His fingers gripped Jan's arm, his eyes were blazing.

"If you're getting the wrong end of anything up there," he cried fiercely; "if you're in trouble, and they're taking the blood out of you—tell me and I'll put the clamps on 'em, so 'elp me God! They'll buck the devil when they buck Jack Thornton, and if it needs money to show 'em so, I've got half a million to teach 'em the game!"

"Thanks, m'sieur," struggled Jan, striving to keep a lump out of his throat. "It's nothing like that. I don't need money. Half a million would just about buy—what I've given away up there."

He clutched his hand for an instant to the empty pocket where the papers had been.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Temptation.

That night, leaving Thornton still at supper in the little old Windsor Hotel, Jan slipped away, and with Kazan at his heels, crossed the frozen Saskatchewan to the spruce forest on the north shore. He wanted to be alone, to think, to fight with himself against a desire which was almost overpowering him. Once, long ago, he had laid his soul bare to Jean de Gravois, and Jean had given him comfort. Tonight he longed to go to Thornton, as he had gone to Jean, and to tell him the same story, and what had passed that day in the office of the sub-commis-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

A boy thinks his father is a wonderful feller fer a few years, then he switches t' his mother.

It's more'n likely that th' average voter would gladly exchange his right o' franchise fer th' courtesy an' consideration that is shown a woman.

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

sioner. In his heart there had grown something for Thornton that was stronger than friendship—something that would have made him fight for him, and die for him, as he would have fought and died for Jean de Gravois. It was a feeling cemented by a belief that something was troubling Thornton—that he, too, was filled with a loneliness and a grief which he was trying to conceal. And yet he fought to restrain himself from confiding in his new friend. It would do no good, he knew, except by relieving him of a part of his mental burden. He walked along the shore of the river and recrossed it again near the company's offices. All were dark with the exception of the sub-commissioner's room. In that there glowed a light. The sub-commissioner was keeping his promise. He was working. He worked until late for Jan came back two hours after and saw the light still there.

A week—it might be ten days, the sub-commissioner had told him, and it would be over. Always something in the north drew Jan's eyes, and he looked there now, wondering what would happen to him after that week was over.

Lights were out and people were in bed when he and Kazan returned to the hotel. But Thornton was up, sitting by himself in the gloom, as Jan had first seen him at Le Pas. Jan sat down beside him. There was an uneasy tremor in Thornton's voice when he said:

"Jan, did you ever love a woman—love her until you were ready and willing to die for her?"

The suddenness of the question wrung the truth from Jan's lips in a low, choking voice. For an instant he thought that Thornton must have guessed his secret.

"Yes, m'sieur."

Thornton leaned toward him, gripping his knees, and the misery in his face was deeper than Jan had ever seen it before.

"I love a woman—like that," he went on tensely. "A girl—not a woman, and she is one of your people, Jan—of the north, as innocent as a flower, more beautiful to me than—than all the women I have ever seen before. She is at Oxford House. I am going home to—to save myself."

"Save yourself!" cried Jan. "Mon Dieu, m'sieur—does she not love you?"

"She would follow me to the end of the earth."

"Then—"

Thornton straightened himself and wiped his pale face. Suddenly he rose to his feet and motioned for Jan to follow him. He walked swiftly out into the night, and still faster after that, until they passed beyond the town. From where he stoped they could look over the forests far into the pale light of the south.

"That's hell for me!" said Thornton, pointing. "It's what we call civilization—but it's mostly hell, and it's all hell for me. It's a hell of big cities, of strife, of blood-letting, of wickedness. I never knew how great a hell it was until I came up here—among you. I wish to God I could stay—always!"

"You love her," breathed Jan. 'You can stay."

"I can't," groaned Thornton. "I can't—unless—"

"What, m'sieur?"

"Unless I lose everything—but her."

Jan's fingers trembled as they sought Thornton's hand.

"And everything is—is—nothing when you give it for love and happiness," he urged. "The great God, I know—"

"Everything," cried Thornton. "Don't you understand? I said everything!" He turned almost fiercely upon his companion. "I'd give up my name—for her. I'd bury myself back there in the forests and never go out of them—for her. I'd give up fortune, friends, lose myself for ever—for her. But I can't. Good God, don't you understand?"

Jan stared. His eyes grew large and dark.

'I've spent ten years of worse than hell down there—with a woman," went on Thornton. "It happens among us—frequently, this sort of hell. I came up here to get out of it for a time. You know—now. There is a woman down there who—who is my wife. She would be glad if I never returned. She is happy now, when I am away, and I have been happy—for a time. I know what love is. I have felt it. I have lived it. God forgive me, but I am almost tempted to go back—to her!"

He stopped at the change which had come in Jan, who stood as straight and as still as the blank spruce behind them, with only his eyes showing that there was life in him. Those eyes held Thornton's. They burned upon him through the gray gloom as he had never seen human eyes burn before. He waited, half startled, and Jan spoke. In his voice there was nothing of that which Thornton saw in his eyes. It was low, and soft, and though it had that which rung like steel, Thornton could not have understood or feared it more.

"M'sieur, how far have you gone—with her?"

Thornton understood and advanced with his hands reaching out to Jan.

"Only as far as one might go with the purest thing on earth," he said. "I have sinned—in loving her, and in letting her love me, but that is all, Jan Thoreau. I swear that is all!"

"And you are going back into the south?"

"Yes, I am going back into the south."

The next day Thornton did not go. He made no sign of going on the second day. So it was with the third, the fourth, and the fifth. On each of these days Jan went once, in the afternoon, to the office of the sub-commissioner, and Thornton always accompanied him. At these times, when Jan was not looking, there was a hungry light in his eyes as he followed the other's movements, and once or twice Jan caught what was left of this look when he turned unexpectedly. He knew what was in Thornton's mind, and he pitied him, grieved with him in his own heart until his own secret almost wrung itself from his lips. Somehow, in a way that he could not understand, Thornton's sacrifice to honor, and his despair, gave Jan strength, and a hundred times he asked himself if a confession of his own misery would do as much for the other. He repeated this thought to himself again and again on the afternoon of the ninth day, when he went to the sub-commissioner's office alone. This time Thornton had remained behind. He had left him in a gloomy corner of the hotel room from which he had not looked up when Jan went out with Kazan.

This ninth day was the last day for Jan Thoreau. In a dazed sort of way he listened as the sub-commissioner told him that the work was ended. They shook hands. It was dark when Jan came out from the company's offices, dark with a pale gloom through which the stars were beginning to glow—with a ghostly gloom, lightened still more in the north with the rising fires of the northern lights. Alone Jan stood for a few moments close down to the river. Across from him was the forest, silent, black, reaching to the end of the earth, and over it, like a signal light, beckoning him back to his world, the aurora sent out its shafts of red and gold. And as he listened there came to him faintly a distant wailing sound that he knew was the voice from that world, and at the sound the hair rose along Kazans' spine, and he whined deep down in his throat. Jan's breath grew quicker, his blood warmer. Over there—across the river—his world was calling to him, and he, Jan Thoreau, was now free to go. This very night he would bury himself in the forest again, and when he lay down to sleep it would be with his beloved stars above him, and the winds whispering sympathy and brotherhood to him in the spruce tops. He would go—now. He would say good-bye to Thornton—and go.

He found himself running, and Kazan ran beside him. He was breathless when he came to the one lighted street of the town. He hurried to the hotel and found Thornton sitting where he had left him.

"It is ended, m'sieur," he cried in a low voice. "It is over, and I am going. I am going tonight."

Thornton rose. "Tonight?" he repeated.

"Yes, tonight—now. I am going to pick up my things. Will you come?"

He went ahead of Thornton to the bare little room in which he had slept while at the hotel. He did not notice the change in Thornton until he had lighted a lamp. Thornton was looking at him doggedly. There was an unpleasant look in his face, a flush about his eyes, a rigid tenseness in the muscles of his jaws.

"And I—I, too, am going tonight," he said.

"Into the South, m'sieur?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

Another pineapple cannery costing $250,000, is to be built in Honolulu for handling 12,000 tons of fruit annually.

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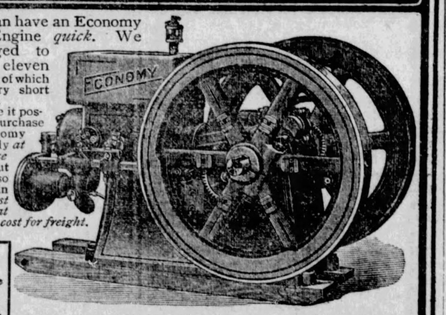

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I wish to know what to do for a dog that has the mange.—E., Forkston, Pa.

Value of Corn Husks.

Corn husks, if they are not dry, are just as valuable for feed as the stalk or leaves of the plant. However, if the corn is left to mature thoroughly and the corn husks get very ripe and dry, they are of little value. Much of the starch and sugar is then turned to woody fiber and they are so dry and ripe that they are very unpalatable and contain a large amount of fiber. If the corn is cut just as soon as it will do to cut, before it gets too ripe and too dry, the corn husks are just as good as the cornstalks or the foliage of the plant. The butt of the corn, however, is practically worthless when the corn becomes mature. It is so hard and contains so much cellulose or woody fiber that it is practically indigestible.

The Queen Bee.

The queen is a fair and stately bee, differing from the workers both in shape and color; she is longer than a honey bee by one-third, and some what longer than a drone, but not quite so big around. The queen is treated with the greatest respect and affection by the bees. A circle of her offspring often surround her, testifying in various ways their dutiful regard, offering her food from time to time, and all politely back out of her way, to give her a clear path when she moves over the combs. So strong is the feeling of the workers for the queen, that if for any reason she is removed, the whole colony is filled with consternation and dismay. Her death, when it is too late in the season to raise another queen, means the final extinction of the colony.

Maintain Soil Fertility.

The first care of the farmer should be to maintain the fertility of the soil. To do this he must first know what is in it. The best way to do this is to learn how to test his own soil by growing various kinds of plants under various combinations of applied fertilizers. If he can learn farm chemistry, so much the better

Seeding Alfalfa With Clover.

Where one intends to seed land in wheat or other grain crops which has not been previously seeded to alfalfa, it is generally a better plan to mix a little alfalfa seed with the clover, as by this means natural inoculation will be developed for future crops of alfalfa, providing the soil is in suitable condition to favor the development of this bacteria. If it is not, it will pay to make an application of lime to put it into such condition. The mixture can be made to suit, depending upon the purpose for which it is to be used. Where mixed with clover, it is generally made only a small factor, in which case it should be applied as the clover would otherwise be sown under the prevailing local conditions.

LIVE STOCK

SPRING CARE OF LAMBS.

Declaring that there is no other time in the year when the flockmaster must exercise greater care over his sheep than during lambing time, Frank Kleinheinz offers the following advice to shepherds:

Loss of lambs and ewes may be prevented in many cases if close attention is given to the lambing ewes, not only during the day, but also during the night. It is assumed that the ewes have been liberally fed during the winter and spring so that they will be in good condition to supply their young with an abundance of milk. If the lambs arrive in cold weather, they must be carefully watched, so that they will not become chilled. A chilled lamb may be revived by giving it a bath in a bucket of warm water. The lamb should be placed under water, all but its head, for at least five minutes, then rubbed dry with a piece of cloth, covered with a warm dry piece of cloth, and laid near a warm stove for a short time. Then it should be taken to its mother.

To prevent ewes from disowning one of their lambs in case of twins—a trouble with which so many flockowners have to contend—it is suggested that small pens, say four by four, or four by five feet, be partitioned off by means of little hurdles. The ewe with her lambs should be placed in this enclosure for a day or two, or until the lambs have become thoroughly acquainted with their mother. They may then be removed to make place for other ewes.

Every ewe should be examined twice each day to ascertain whether the lambs take all the milk, or whether they use only one side of the udder. If there is a surplus, it should be removed in order to keep the udder from caking. It will be wise to examine the udder of each ewe for at least three days.

Ewes with very light udders should be fed very lightly on grain for about three days, so as prevent milk fever. After this period they should be fed well to continue their milk flow, so that nice, plump, fleshy lambs of the kind that bring good prices may be raised.

All grade male lambs should be castrated when one or two weeks old. All lambs, male or female, should be docked. When both these operations are performed, the lambs will bring a higher market price. However, it is not a good plan to perform both these operations on the same day a week apart is better. ;

The lambs can be kept growing well by giving them a little extra grain and some rice, bright clover or alfalfa hay, fed by means of a lamb creep, in addition to their mother's milk and what little other they get from the feeding troughs of the older sheep. They will be ready for market in June, or at least in July, then they will bring more money than in the fall. The flockmaster will then escape the danger of having his lambs become infested with stomach worms, and the ewes will be in better shape for next fall's breeding.

Tankage for Hogs.

Tankage is a valuable concentrate to use with corn in balancing up the ration for hogs, being very high in its content of protein, and probably as cheap a source of this element of nutrition as is available for the hog grower. For greatest economy in its use, it should be used in combination with corn, using not more than 10 per cent of tankage in the ration.

Rye for Brood Sow.

Rye is a safe feed for hogs of all ages and conditions and has a value of about 90 per cent that of corn. Soaking it for 12 hours makes it more easily masticated, so reduces the loss from incomplete digestion. Scattering it thinly upon a clean floor or turf is a further help as it enforces slower eating. However, grinding is a more efficient method of feeding. Rye has a slightly higher protein content than corn but should be supplemented for all hogs except those being fattened.

Molasses as Feed.

Molasses has about two-thirds the feeding value pound for pound of corn although an accurate comparison cannot be drawn because the one nutritive element in molasses is sugar. Molasses has a slight value owing to its palatability and that it makes other foods more palatable. It is doubtful whether one can afford to pay over 75 per cent as much per hundred pounds for molasses as for corn.

POULTRY

Hens or Incubators.

"I have had seven years' experience in running incubators. I have used a dozen different makes, from the fifty-egg incubator to the incubator that holds 6,000 eggs. Up to this year I have annually hatched with incubators about 15,000 chicks. My hatches have run from 50 per cent to 65 per cent on annual averages. I have run as high as 98 per cent on 150 eggs, and as low as 10 per cent.

I place my incubators in a half basement, as there it is possible to get a more uniform temperature and moisture.

Comparing hens and incubators for hatching purposes, the hens are better than the incubators. They produce better chicks, which have more vitality and prove to be better individuals. Such chicks are more easily reared and have the same advantages that natural products always have over artificial products.

In using incubators the temperature that should be used is indicated by the instructions sent out by the manufacturers.

The moisture supply is very important, as the moisture rots the shell and keeps the membrane from drying on the chick.

For breeders I always advocate chicks hatched under hens. — C. J. Carter, Indiana.

Feeding.

I feed very little whole corn in summer. I always keep a mash before the fowls, having it in a hopper, which is always open. This mash is made as follows: Five parts bran, five parts middlings, two parts beef scrap. Wet mashes and cooked mashes I never use. I give one feed a day of oats. Sprouted oats are excellent.

So far as possible the fowls should have a variety of feed, as this keeps them in good condition and improves the fertility. I feed some green stuff daily, either sprouted oats, mangels or cabbages. I feed oats and wheat in the litter. Corn I feed once in a while in cold weather. My fowls get green cut bone three times a week. My fowls are Buff Orpingtons.—A. B. Porter in Weekly Inter Ocean.

THE DAIRY

Building Underground Silo.

Several years ago I built a cement silo at a bank barn. Silo was 35 feet high, about half of it below the ground. The bottom was 11 feet below the feeding basement floor. The water level prevented my building it deeper.

I find the underground part of silo to be the most desirable for the following reasons: The ensilage never freezes below as it does above. This one item saves a lot of time and damaged ensilage. Ensilage also keeps better below ground in summer, the air being cooler and stiller. Therefore it is not necessary to feed as fast to prevent spoiling.

It is also much more convenient to elevate the ensilage a short distance than it is to climb up 35 or 40 feet to drop it down and gather up the ensilage again. I take a nest of one and one-half bushel baskets, step up the ladder a little and shove baskets out of the door until all are out. When I get out I find my ensilage all in the baskets ready for distribution. By so doing I save the time usually taken to gather the ensilage up after it is pitched out of silo.

I am not bothered any with seepage, and think if one will keep above water level there will be no trouble in this way. To prevent air seepage I gave inside of silo a good coat of warm coal tar, which has been thinned with gasoline for easy spreading. One coat made the walls air tight.—V. P. Smith in Michigan Farmer.

Breeze in the Stable.

In the construction of new cow stables the big doors should be so arranged that in warm weather a cool breeze will blow through and pass among the cows in doing so.

THE ORCHARD

Planting Fruit Trees.

The soil should preferably be in good tilth before planting, and the holes for the trees should be dug sufficiently wide and deep to receive all of the roots of the tree. The harder the soil the wider and deeper the holes should be.

Fill in with loose, mellow earth, packing the soil well around the roots. Avoid using sod or any coarse material, or the leaving of air pockets, as either will cause a drying out around the roots, which is detrimental to the tree. Use care and you will be repaid with a good stand of trees.

European Apple Canker.

European apple canker is becoming common in apple orchards in different parts of the country.

The preventative is to adopt spraying as a settled policy, giving the orchards several spraying every season, whether they seem to be required or not. Then the invisible spores of destructive diseases will be rendered harmless. This is the reason why those who have sprayed year after year, even when not recognizing the presence of disease, have reported their orchards as being greatly improved in vigor.

THE GARDEN

Asparagus.

Every kitchen garden should have a good sized row of asparagus, and it should be kept heavily fertilized. There is nothing that will give greater returns than asparagus, if it is properly cared for. tI is a very easy plant to make profitable, as it is a perennial, and so continues from year to year without replanting.

Mulches.

Where mulches can be used in the garden they will be found a great help in keeping down weeds and retaining moisture. The mowigs from the lawn make a good bulch, but should be allowed to become dry before being applied as a mulch. If they are applied as soon as cut, they will quickly rot, and this necessitates the applyof more mulch. If the grass is well dried it will resist rotting for a long time. A mulch will save a great deal of work with the hoe, and will serve the same purpose as repeated cultivation. Mulches may consist of anything that will let rain pass through and which will at the same time keep out the light.

Onions for Sets.

The variety of onion seed to use for sets depends on which you like the best. I prefer the white sets as they look better when bunched to sell green, and that is the great use for them. The Southport White Globe is the highest priced. Philadelphia White Silver Skins are used, also Barletta, but the latter grow slim necks and gardners do not like them.

The seed should be sown as soon as the ground works well; not in too rich ground. They should be sown in a shallow trench an inch broad and thickly; the text books say 40 to 60 pounds per acre. Any of the Danvers varieties make good yellow sets. Gather as soon as the tops begin to wither, and dry them in the shade.

It is necessary to give very clean culture and it requires a good deal of hand work. The yield will average from 60 to 75 pounds per acre. Louisville, Ky., and Chicago, Ill., and vicinities are headquarters for this industry.—J. S. Brigham, Ohio.

Soil for Strawberries.

Strawberries need a very fertile soil. Well-rotted stable manure, supplemented with acid phosphate, is perhaps best. Where this is not available, an application of 400 to 1,000 pounds to the acre give good of a 4-12-6 goods would give good results upon medium clay loam soil. It should be understood that no one can specify accurately the grade of fertilizer for any crop without knowing somewhat definitely the character of the soil and the way in which it has been handled during recent years.

CAUSE AND EFFECT
Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Some time ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

TO BUILD GREAT BRIDGE

Sixty Thousand Tons of Steel to Be Assembled.

In the erection of the Quebec bridge, across the St. Lawrence river, which will have the greatest span in the world, over 60,000 tons of steel are to be assembled in three spans, of a combined length of 2,830 feet, 150 feet above the water. The river is two hundred feet deep, with a tide of sixteen feet and a current of eight miles an hour. Pieces weighing 185 tons and compound members nearly three hundred feet long, weighing more than 1,200 tons are to be handled in midair and assembled and maintained with precision. Two cantilever arms must be built out self-supporting for 580 feet and beyond their piers and remain exposed for months to the severest storms and a 640-foot double track 5,000-ton railroad span must be built at a distance, floated to the site, raised 150 feet and connected to them with great speed and accuracy.

It has been demonstrated that overgrazed stock ranges on the national forests can be brought back to use under a system of regulated grazing faster than if they are left unused.

"SUN-SPROUTED" TUBERS

While it is impossible to preserve seed potatoes in good condition in a storage which combines a too high degree of temperature with darkness, semi-darkness or even slightly subdued light, it is quite possible to keep them for several weeks, in late spring or early summer, when they are spread thinly on the floor of a bright sunny room. After danger of freezing weather is past they are even better placed out of doors in the direct sunshine. A series of shelves arranged one above another on the southern exposure of the dwelling or a farm building provides an excellent place for sun sprouting. The tubers are spread in single layers on the shelves and allowed to remain until wanted for planting. Exposed to the full force of the sun's rays the tubers, instead of sending out long, white, tender, succulent sprouts as in poorly lighted storage, become hardened in flesh and green in color, and very short, stubby, firm, green sprouts are developed by the eyes. Withering of the tubers is but slight as compared with that under conditions found in a warm, dark storage, and they will remain in the sunlight many weeks in good condition for planting.

Tuber exposed to direct sunlight for ten weeks.

Tubers may be exposed to the sunlight for several weeks from four to ten weeks, and they will sprout splendidly. Such tubers when cut one sprout to a piece and planted, send up strong plants in a surprisingly short time. It is hardly profitable to sun sprout large tubers for planting, as not all of the eyes will develop sprouts and considerable waste will result. However, the plan is excellent when smaller tubers are used and planted without cutting. So firm and tough become the hard, short, sturdy sprouts developed in the sun, that planting may be done with certain horse-power machines without injury to the seed tubers if not too many are placed in the planter at a time. Planting of sun-sprouted seed is often delayed as late as the early part of July with excellent results in the production of a fine quality of seed stock for the following year.

The results of careful experiments with sun-sprouted and common seed potatoes show a decided advantage in favor of the former. Stock which had been raised from sun-sprouted seed, planted in July, two years ago, was planted last year by the side of common stock, or seed which had been grown in the ordinary way. There are 34-tenth-acre plots in each series of the 3-year rotation, potatoes-wheat-clover. The plots are 272 feet long and

Tuber exposed to direct sunlight for four weeks.

16 feet wide, which permits five rows of potatoes in each plot. The first three rows in each plot were planted with seed tubers from the July planted stock and the other two with the ordinary seed. This method precluded the possibility of any unequal effect upon the various plots by using two lots of seed.

The potatoes were all the same variety and were all planted the same day. The plants grown from July sun-sprouted seed appeared nearly two weeks in advance of the others and maintained quite a noticable difference until they were of large size. In fact so noticeable was the difference in the vigor and increased size of the plants that the casual observer would stop and remark and the more interested one would inquire into the details of the method. Many thought that the two parts of the plots were planted at different dates or possibly were of different varieties. Let it be understood that this particular seed was not sprouted but that the crop was raised from sprouted seed, which had been planted the first of July the year previous. The season was not a good one, serious inroads being made by the fusarium wilt, which seriously impaired the results, but an increased yield and higher per cent of germination were constant throughout the plants in favor of the sun-sprouted seed. The total average results are as follows: Late grown (number of hills per row): 195.4; common seed, 172.3; late grown (per cent of germination): 90; common seed, 79.3; late grown (average yield of pounds per row): 86.4; common, 64.6.

A half bushel of potatoes raised from sprouted seed were placed in a closed box in the storage room beside a half bushel raised by the ordinary method placed in a similar closed box. A half bushel of the same were placed in closed boxes and set in the green house under a raised bed, over winter. In both cases the July planted potatoes kept much firmer and were much slower to sprout than the others.

Wireless to Belt Earth

THE time when the governor of the Hudson Bay Co. had laid before him daily a copy of the London Times exactly one year old, seems very distant now that the wireless gives instantaneous news service the wide world over.

An incident in the mining camp of Gowganda, in northern Canada, a day's ride from the furthest tip of the railway lines, is in point. A young engineer who had spent some time in amateur wireless practice in Toronto had rigged up, in that far off mining camp, an aerial and equipped it with home made receiving instruments. About him stood a group of rough miners, breathlessly awaiting the completion of the message. "He's talking to the Mauretania," muttered the engineer. "He says that Mathewson won today's game for the Giants." Instantly the room was filled with uproar. "Hoo-ray!" they cried lustily. "Just you wait till tomorrow," shouted one of the engineers, "and see what Plank does to them Giants!"

The world is now almost and soon will be completely belted with wireless. The United States is preparing to cover the western hemisphere with towers capable of communicating across the Atlantic, and, through the use of relay stations, from one side of the Pacific to the other.

Buzzard—Sign of Spring.

Al Young, he seen a bluebird, Jes Barrett seen a lark, Joe Norvell seen a groundhog a prowlin' in the dark. Doc Allen seen a flock of ducks a settin' in the crick when he was called at Reno to see a man who was sick. Bill Short has noticed the wild geese a headin' for the north, and they was just a hikin', too, for all that they was worth! But old Bill Loper he looked wise and then he shook his head, he scanned the sky and looked around and then he up and said: "The spring is not here yit, my friend, an' she is nowhar nigh, an' won't be till the buzzards is a sailin' in the sky."

Dave Best, up at Nokomis, says that his maple trees have been a drippin' sap although the drops of sap would freeze, and Dan Pope up at Harvel has begun to smoke his meat and as a sign of comin' spring, they say this can't be beat. Bill Acre's Holstein heifer has a calf that's very fine, and Bill, he thinks that spring is here 'cause that there calf's a sign. But old Bill Loper says this sign is no account at all, "for calves is jest as liable to happen in the fall." "No, my friend," Old Bill remarked, "all signs of spring will fail, an' you all needn't look for her until the buzzards sail."

Doc Emeric of Litchfield is sure that spring is here because the brewer urges him to order his bock beer. But Doc, he knows the women have put on their votin' duds, he'll wait till after April 7 before he orders suds. The township candidates, because election time is near, have got the idea in their heads that spring is also here. But Old Bill Loper shakes his head and takes another chaw, and says that spring is governed by a fixed and steadfast law. "Jest watch," he says, "for buzzards, for they are shore to bring the Jenny wrens and swallows, an' then you'll know it's spring."—News, Montgomery county, Illinois.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are no infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent,

W. S. Nethery,
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Within a block of the Fifth Ave. shopping district.
Every line of transportation passes the door.
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PROCLAMATION---TO ALL PATRIOTIC AMERICANS

The Weekly Blade is distributing big American flags at an unusual price—you want one for your home or store—raise it on the many patriotic holidays and occasions such as G. A. R. reunions, etc. This flag is 3 feet x 5 feet—sunproof, rainproof, guaranteed not to run or fade. The stripes are sewed, the unions printed; it has canvas headings, with brass grommets. You'll be proud of it—and you ought to have it flying over your home on Memorial Day, May 30th, on Flag Day, June 14th, and the Fourth of July. Every convention day and Home-coming day is an occasion.

FLAG

Postpaid to Your Home — **49c** — **A Real Bargain**

This is a bargain--send 49c in stamps or money order to The Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

TERRIBLE ITCHING RASH ON SCALP

White Dry Mass on Crown of Head. Shed White Particles. Began to Spread. Lost Hair Rapidly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

6039 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"Since infancy there has been on my scalp a rash which prevented my even combing my hair. It was a white dry mass on the very crown of my head and it continually shed white particles should I as much as shake my head. It never decreased in size, in fact it began to spread. It made me very uncomfortable and caused me to lose my hair very rapidly. Many a night I stayed awake tormented by the terrible itching.

"I tried ——— and it softened the sore but did not remove it, only making it itch worse. Seeing the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper I wrote for a sample and even with the sample I could tell I had the right thing. I bought one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. I rubbed my head every night with the Cuticura Ointment and washed it with the Cuticura Soap each morning. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment and the rash which I had a lifetime disappeared. It took a month and a half for the cure." (Signed) Joseph Krueger, Sept. 5, 1913.

It costs nothing to learn how pure, sweet, effective and satisfying Cuticura Soap and Ointment are in the treatment of poor complexions, red, rough hands, itching scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, because you need not buy them until you try them. Although sold everywhere, sample of each will be mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Not much energy is required to go fishing.

RUIN SWEEPS OVER SLOPES OF MT. ETNA

Volcanic Eruption and Fire Bring Death and Devastation to Catania.

Lives Lost in Quakes in the Last 12 Years

Year—Place.	No. Killed.
1902—St. Pierre, Martinique.	30,000
1903—Ferghana, Turkestan.	10,000
1905—Shemakha, Caucasia.	300
1905—Tamazula, Mexico ..	100
1905—Scutari, Albania	100
1905—Southern Italy	550
1905—India	15,000
1906—San Francisco	452
1906—Valparaiso, Chile	1,500
1907—Kingston, Jamaica ..	1,100
1908—Straits of Messina...	72,283
1912—Port Limon, Costa Rica.	100
1912—Constantinople	500
1913—Kagoshima, Japan ...	169

Catania, May 9.—Nearly a score of villages were destroyed or badly damaged and more than a hundred persons killed and an unknown number injured by a series of earthquake shocks which shook the entire district about this place, in the province of the same name in Sicily last night.

Early official reports place the number of dead at 183, with about 350 injured.

Fires followed the earthquake shocks and destroyed several villages, and, to add to the horror, Mt. Etna emitted flames and terrific rumblings, the people rushed about terror-stricken and hundreds from adjoining villages rushed into Catania, at the foot of Mt. Etna, bringing stories of ruin and disaster, almost equaling that caused by the great earthquake of 1908, which destroyed Messina and many other places and caused the loss of thousands of lives. Refugees estimate the property loss at a billion dollars.

The first shock was felt at 6 o'clock last night. There was a second one and more severe an hour later, which sent houses tumbling from their foundations and buried people in the ruins.

Refugees Spend Night in Fields.

It was felt severely in all the towns of the district, and drove the people into the fields, where they spent the remander of the night. There was a third severe shock at 10 o'clock, which completed devastation. Great clouds of smoke arose from Mt. Etna, and many of the terrified people who had not already taken to the fields rushed to the cathedrals to pray.

In addition to the damage caused by the demolition of houses, railroad tracks were torn up, churches razed and telegraph poles thrown down in all directions. On account of the interruption of communication between the villages and Catania definite news as to the loss of life and amount of damage is still lacking.

Along the roads from one village to another the scenes of desolation are terrible. Every few minutes a group of people is seen carrying litters improvised from branches of trees and bushes, on which they are carrying their dead and injured, while at many wayside shrines crowds gather about priests praying to the Virgin for the protection of the people from further disaster.

Slight earthquake shocks had been felt in the district for several days, and Mt. Etna had been showing activity, but the people paid no attention to these warnings as they are used to seismic disturbances. Even last night, when the shocks seemed to have spent their violence, it was not thought here that there had been any great loss of life or destruction of property. It was only this morning, when the people of the adjoining towns and hamlets began to flock into Catania with tragic news, that the full extent of the disaster was realized.

Two Villages Wiped Out.

The center of the disturbance seemed to be at Linera, a village with a population of about 1,000, where the dead and injured numbered more than at any other place. This place and the town of Santa Verinia, with a population of about 2,000, were destroyed, and the loss of life at Linera is placed at 50, with several hundred injured. Hundreds of houses were wrecked in the villages of Zerbati, Pennisi, Belpasso, Santa Maria, Vergine, Catena and Mangano. Twenty bodies have been found in the ruins of the hamlets of Pasopomo, Bongiardo and Malati. Every house was destroyed in the village of Zaffarana. Consentini, another village, is a heap of ruins. Roofs of houses fell in and walls collapsed in the hamlets of Santa Maria, Ammalati, Carico, Guardi and Santa Tecla.

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LABOR LEADERS WIN LONG FIGHT

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The contempt sentences imposed by the district supreme court upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, were set aside today by the supreme court for the second time as barred by the statute of limitations.

The contempts charged against the labor leaders occurred in 1907 and early in 1908, about the time the District of Columbia supreme court issued an injunction prohibiting the federation officials from boycotting the Bucks Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis, then in a labor war with organized labor.

The labor leaders were sentenced to jail, but the supreme court of the United States in 1911 set the conviction aside because the labor leaders had been proceeded against as if the proceedings were a part of the boycott suit. The district court the day after the reversal then began separate proceedings against the leaders for the same offense.

The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, says that the postoffice department of the Indian government, having found the employment of motor traction for the conveyance of mails a great success in Rangoon, Burma, is seriously considering the introduction of motors in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, to replace the enormous number of horse vehicles at present used in those towns.

C. W. POST IS SUICIDE

Battle Creek Millionaire Manufacturer Shoots Self.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 9.—Charles W. Post, the millionaire manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., shot and killed himself this morning.

Mr. Post was stricken ill here suddenly several months ago and hurried to Rochester, Minn., aboard a special train for an operation. He returned here only recently, apparently recovered.

Two months ago Mr. Post was hurried across half the continent to Rochester, Minn., for treatment for an attack of appendicitis, which was believed to threaten his life.

The operation, which was performed March 10, was considered successful and he departed for his western home apparently cured.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP GOOD

State Report Shows Only 7 Per Cent Is Damaged.

Lansing, Mich., May 8.—Wheat is in good condition, according to the monthly crop report issued by Secretary of State Martindale Thursday.

The report says that 2 per cent of the crop will be plowed up because it was winter-killed, and reports from various parts of the state show that 5 per cent of the crop has been damaged by the Hessian fly.

During April 94,820 bushels of wheat were marketed at the various mills and elevators in Michigan. It is estimated that 4,300,000 bushels are still in the possession of the growers.

Rye and oats are also in good condition, according to reports received from the various crop correspondents and tabulated by the state department. With the exception of peaches, the fruit crop is said to be in good condition.

The Case of Jennie Brice

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"Sure? Why, I could hardly lift it," I said.

He was looking carefully at the oblong of dust where the clock had stood. "The key is gone, too," he said, busily making entries in his note book. "What was the maker's name?"

"Why, I don't think I ever noticed."

He turned to me angrily. "Why didn't you notice?" he snapped. "Good God, woman, do you only use your eyes to cry with? How can you wind a clock, time after time, and not know the maker's name? It proves my contention; the average witness is totally unreliable."

"Not at all," I snapped. "I am ordinarily both accurate and observing."

"Indeed!" he said, putting his hands behind him. "Then perhaps you can tell me the color of the pencil I have been writing with "

"Certainly. Red." Most pencils are red, and I thought this was safe.

But he held his right hand out with a flourish. "I've been writing with a fountain pen," he said in deep disgust, and turned his back on me.

But the next moment he had run to the wash stand and pulled it out from the wall. Behind it, where it had fallen, lay a towel, covered with stains, as if some one had wiped bloody hands on it. He held it up, his face working with excitement. I could only cover my eyes.

"This looks better," he said, and began making a quick search of the room, running from one piece of furniture to another, pulling out bureau drawers, drawing the bed out from the wall, and crawling along the baseboard with a lighted match in his hand. He gave a shout of triumph finally, and reappeared from behind the bed with the broken end of my knife in his hand.

"Very clumsy," he said. "Very clumsy. Peter the dog could have done better."

I had been examining the wall paper about the wash stand. Among the ink spots were one or two reddish ones that made me shiver. And seeing a scrap of note paper stuck between the baseboard and the wall, I dug it out with a hair pin, and threw it into the grate, to be burned later. It was by the merest chance there was no fire there. The next moment Mr. Holcombe was on his knees by the fireplace reaching for the scrap.

"Never do that, under any circumstances," he snapped, fishing among the ashes. "You might throw away valuable—Hello, Howell!"

I turned and saw a young man in the doorway, smiling, his hat in his hand. Even at that first glance, I liked Mr. Howell, and later, when every one was against him, and many curious things were developing, I stood by him through everything, and even helped him to the thing he wanted more than anything else in the world. But that, of course, was later.

"What's the trouble, Holcombe?" he asked. "Hitting the trail again?"

"A very curious thing that I just happened on," said Mr. Holcombe. "Mrs. Pitman, this is Mr. Howell, of whom I spoke. Sit down, Howell, and let me read you something."

With the crumpled paper still unopened in his hand, Mr. Holcombe took his notebook and read aloud what he had written. I have it before me now:

"'Dog meat, two dollars, boat hire'—that's not it. Here. 'Yesterday, Sunday, March the 4th, Mrs. Pitman, landlady at 42 Union street, heard two of her boarders quarreling, a man and his wife. Man's name, Philip Ladley. Wife's name, Jennie Ladley, known as Jennie Brice at the Liberty stock company, where she has been playing small parts.'"

Mr. Howell nodded. "I've heard of her," he said. "Not much of an actress, I believe."

"'The husband was also an actor, out of work, and employing his leisure time in writing a play.'"

"Everybody's doing it," said Mr. Howell idly.

"The Shuberts were to star him in this," I put in. "He said that the climax at the end of the second act—"

Mr. Holcombe shut his notebook with a snap. "After we have finished gossiping," he said, "I'll go on."

"'Employing his leisure time in writing a play—'" quoted Mr. Howell.

"Exactly. 'The husband and wife were not on good terms. They quarreled frequently. On Sunday they fought all day and Mrs. Ladley told Mrs. Pitman she was married to a fiend. At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Philip Ladley went out, returning about 5. Mrs. Pitman carried their supper to them at 6 and both ate heartily. She did not see Mrs. Ladley at the time, but heard her in the next room. They were apparently reconciled; Mrs. Pitman reports Mr. Ladley in high good humor. If the quarrel recommenced during the night, the other boarder, named Reynolds, in the next room, heard nothing. Mrs. Pitman was up and down until one o'clock, when she dozed off. She heard no unusual sound.

"'At approximately two o'clock in the morning, however, this Reynolds came to the room, and said he had heard some one in a boat in the lower hall. He and Mrs. Pitman investigated. The boat which Mrs. Pitman uses during a flood, and which she had tied to the stair-rail, was gone, having been cut loose, not untied. Everything else was quiet, except that Mrs. Ladley's dog had been shut in a third-story room.

"'At a quarter after four that morning Mrs. Pitman, thoroughly awake, heard the boat returning, and going to the stairs, met Ladley coming in. He muttered something about having gone for medicine for his wife and went to his room, shutting the dog out. This is worth attention, for the dog ordinarily slept in their room.'"

"What sort of a dog" asked Mr. Howell. He had been listening attentively.

"A water-spaniel. 'The rest of the night, or early morning, was quiet. At a quarter after seven, Ladley asked for coffee and toast for one, and on Mrs. Pitman remarking this, said that his wife was not playing this week, and had gone for a few days' vacation, having left early in the morning.' Remember, during the night he had been out for medicine for her. Now she was able to travel, and, in fact, had started."

Mr. Howell was frowning at the floor. "If he was doing anything wrong, he was doing it very badly," he said.

"This is where I entered the case," said Mr. Holcombe, "I rowed into the lower hall this morning, to feed the dog, Peter, who was whining on the staircase. Mrs. Pitman was coming down, pale and agitated over the fact that the dog, shortly before, had found floating in the parlor downstairs a slipper belonging to Mrs. Ladley, and, later, a knife with a broken blade. She maintains that she had the knife last night up-stairs, that it was not broken, and that it was taken from a shelf in her room while she dozed. The question is, then: Why was the knife taken? Who took it? And why? Has this man made away with his wife, or has he not?"

Mr. Howell looked at me and smiled. "Mr. Holcombe and I are old enemies," he said. "Mr. Holcombe believes that circumstantial evidence may probably hang a man; I do not." And to Mr. Holcombe: "So having found a wet slipper and a broken knife, you are prepared for murder and sudden death!"

"I have more evidence," Mr. Holcombe said eagerly, and proceeded to tell what we had found in the room. Mr. Howell listened, smiling to himself, but at the mention of the onyx clock he got up and went to the mantel.

"By Jove!" he said, and stood looking at the mark in the dust. "Are you sure the clock was here yesterday?"

"I wound it night before last, and put the key underneath. Yesterday, before they moved up, I wound it again."

"The key is gone also. Well, what of it, Holcombe? Did he brain her with the clock? Or choke her with the key?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

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Sectional View.

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One man says, "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "My head is as clear as a bell. I can hear every natural sound distinctly. Those ear noises have left me." And so the letters come, one and all, telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue, you will find it. Read it all, and then send for the Free Deafness Treatment.

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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4164—Ladies' Kitchen Apron.

A practical garment which completely protects the dress. It is sleeveless and low in the neck, and fastens in the back. Suitable for gingham and other wash fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

5623—Ladies' and Misses' Night Gown.

Made with the simple square yoke in front and back, the balance of the material gathered to give the necessary fullness to the skirts. Plain sleeves are gathered into a band cuff at the wrist. Night gowns are made not only of muslin and cambric, but also of flannel, silk, crepe, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 30 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36 in. material.

6472—Ladies' Waist.

This plain shirt waist has a double breasted closing and a high neck finished with an ornamental collar. The sleeve is the regulation shirt sleeves, ending in a cuff at the wrist. Velveteen, flannel, serge or silk can be used in making.

The pattern 6472 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

6701—Girls' Dress.

Yoke and sleeves are in one piece and the lower portion of the skirt has a box pleat at each side of the front and of the back. Suitable for linen, piqué, etc.

The pattern, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of material 36 or 40 in. wide.

6677—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt.

This design has a sectional tunic and either or both flounces may be omitted. The design is suitable for serge, taffetas, eponge and other wash fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36 in. material.

6680—Boys' Dutch Rompers.

Made with a front extension which gives a bib or very high waistline, while straps pass over the shoulders and button to the trousers in the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 yrs. Medium size requires for blouse 1⅜ yds. of 27 in. material and for rompers 1⅝ yds. of 36 in. goods.

6216—Ladies' Dress.

Absolutely simple, with plain blouse closing in front and four gore skirt also with front closing. An excellent design for taffetas, linen, poplin and similar fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅛ yds. of 36 in. material.

6703—Ladies' Combination.

This garment has a corset cover and a petticoat in one, with gathers at the yoke opening and also at the waistline. It is slipped on over the head, being in one piece.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅝ yds. of 36 or more inches wide.

6460—Child's Sacque Apron.

Really a complete dress, closing in the centre of the back, with high neck and long sleeves, which may be changed to suit. Gingham, lawn, etc., are suitable materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 27 inch material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

APRIL WATCH AWARD

A list of 191 subscribers won the Blade watch award for the month of April. It went to a Pennsylvania hustler.

Love is a spring disease.

Pence never violates any speed regulations.

Travellers on the straight and narrow road never wobble.

Strawberry shortcake is no good after it becomes shelfworn.

Matrimonially, the administration has only one more river to cross.

Technical guilt must be something like "I didn't know it was loaded."

In Mexico there are no little red schoolhouses to be blown up by war.

If Huerta is an Indian why doesn't he drink firewater instead of champagne?

If there is such a person as a "perfect gentleman" we suppose he is married.

Everybody ought to be good in May. The month is too beautiful to spoil with meanness.

Instead of planting mines Mexico ought to be doing her spring plowing and cultivating.

What has become of the old-fashioned man to whom Sunday was a day of rest for his feet?

Queen Eleonore cables that she is not coming over now. She thinks we have trouble enough.

Among the pathetic things of this life include that of an unappeased appetite for political office.

New York doctors say the tango is good for the liver. Maybe, but stewed rhubarb would be better.

Looks as if General Coxey's army is going to march into Washington about fourteen strong and no bath tub.

We don't suppose that the foolproof attachment that has been invented for aeroplanes would work on motorcycles.

Two persons may be no relation, so far as the ties of consanguinity are concerned, and yet have twin dispositions.

As a war president Mr. Wilson's record is yet to be made, but his administration has been a success matrimonially.

Villa is uneducated, but the reporters who interview him are clever enough to make him talk like a college professor.

The American mind can't conceive of the possibility of Uncle Sam slapping Villa on the back and calling him "Old Top."

Ears are being worn again by many of the best dressers among our girls. Guess they will look all right when we get used to 'em.

The United States has in the ground what is said to be the winter wheat record. But nothing of that kind will appeal to Mexicans.

The Arkansas man who has sixteen wives is in jail. But at that he may have moments of apprehension when he doesn't feel safe.

Two miles of women marched in the suffrage parade in Chicago. After that who dares say the suffrage movement is as broad as it is long?

Nobody worries any more about what to do with ex-Presidents, not even when one of them is afflicted with boils and the other has a sore toe.

During the Spanish-American war no American consul had to tuck the Stars and Stripes under his arm and seek the protection of foreign warships.

The crack in the old Liberty Bell is growing larger. However, it is no more than fair to state that the administration at Washington is not to blame.

Most people use language carelessly. They'll talk about this and that being worse than hell, yet nobody has ever come back to report just how bad conditions are down there.

Huerta is said to have assassinated dozens of Mexican congressmen instead of giving them postmasterships to distribute among their friends. The civilized way seems much better.

Dogwood trees are in blossom.—Bellefontaine Examiner.

There's a poem in a sentence. "Dogwood trees are in blossom"—just that. It means the miracle of spring has been wrought, that the spirit of God has come into the woods and put things in tune with heaven.

A RECORD WHEAT CROP

The winter wheat crop of 1913 established a new high record. From all the signs, the winter wheat crop of this year will exceed that of last year by at least 100,000,000 bushels, the estimates for the total harvest running from 600,000,000 to 650,000,000 bushels.

While city folks were whining over a winter which seemed unusually uncomfortable and unamiable, the wheat growers were feeling happy over an arrangement of weather which seems to have been made to order for their purpose. The spring has been a remarkable one in the grain business if only because of the fact that complaining has been astonishingly absent. Kansas piped up to say that rains were needed and had scarcely more than closed its lips before rains fell Something was said about insufficient subsoil moisture and then, directly after, came word that the ground was never better off in the matter of moisture. The inalienable right to be mournful over crop conditions, possessed and enjoyed by the American agriculturist, has had little chance for exercise so far as winter wheat is concerned.

Missouri reports a crop condition of 101.8 per cent, compared with 99.8 per cent on May 1, 1913. The Nebraska report is 101 per cent on May 1, compared with 99 per cent on April 1. One announcement claims an improvement of 4.4 per cent between April 1 and May 1.

The probabilities of big winds, parching winds, drought and excessive rains are taken into consideration by people in the grain trade. But the chances for these calamities are remote. With harvest about a month away everything looks like another banner year for winter wheat.

"THE VIRTUES OF WAR"

Since the cables brought us the news from Vera Cruz, men long silent, have taken their pens in hand to say a good word for war. They have reviewed the virtues that develop in times of national conflict, the heroisms that inspire all mankind, the suppression of selfishness, the nobility of comradeship and the splendor of service.

And peace—whose song has held the stage these many years—has been hotly condemned for weakening the national fibre, breeding self-interest, encouraging the luxury that brings decay, the complexities of living that torture and oppress and kill the soul though making the preservation of the body a sacred duty.

"The influence of war," says one of the daring writers, "is primarily heroic and ennobling. The evils and vices that spring from it are the evils and vices of peace, which breeds a thousand moral monsters to every one that follows in the train of war. A nation feels the thrill and glow of the primeval call to conflict, girds up its loins for the struggle and is converted from a degenerate into a giant."

We cannot question that evils quite as terrible as war, and to the more simple of us, more terrible than war, grow upon the soil of peace, like weeds in an abandoned field. But we may question if war is necessary to revive the virtues without which nations decay and humanity is lowered to the plane of the beasts that perish. This dream of universal peace is new. Thought has been given only to attaining peace, not yet to protecting peace against its own germs of decay. Surely, with all thought turned from maintaining their own integrity, all jealousies as their border lines smothered, the nations of the world will as deliberately set themselves to the task of keeping alive the fine qualities of mankind as now they keep alive the qualities that make the good soldier.

GENERAL SICKLES

At Chancellorville, General Sickles cut off the enemy's ammunition train and rallied the union artillery forces upon the point of leaving the field in a panic. At Gettysburg, he kept his corps staunch and unmoving against the terrible assault on the Federal left, and though he lost a leg in that battle, he continued in active service until the last encounter of the war had been fought.

His countrymen will remember General Sickles' bravery and boldness in behalf of the nation and forget the tempestuous temper and querulous complaining that brought him into public notice in the last years of his life. These will be set down as the infirmities of old age. He had been a man to respect and admire and among his comrades he had doubtless been a man beloved, as all men who have the gift to lead and the willingness to sacrifice are beloved.

WORSE THAN WAR

It is always a "Mexican situation" in the volcanic regions of southern Italy. There is always the dread of sudden death, the dread of a destruction which cannot be stayed and is not susceptible to the proffers of mediation.

Yet, so strong is the love of man for the place he calls home, that the last thing the people of these uncertain regions would think of would be to abandon the country altogether and to seek a land the soil of which was more stable and less inclined to warp and twist and writhe in agony. Messina, destroyed ten times would be rebuilt each time. Catania, showered with ashes, would sweep the dust away and proceed with its planting and vine-growing and goat-herding the same as ever.

We can give the people of the stricken country our pity and, if need be, food and clothing and money, as we have before. We ought also to give them our admiration for dwelling under the shadow of death and courageously enduring a life that must be worse than perpetual war.

HIGH SPOTS IN NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK CONCERNING AFFAIRS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

PEACE did not come last week; nor is it in sight. The situation looked even worse at the close of the week than at the opening. The administration at Washington has not abandoned its policy of avoiding war through manifestations of good intentions. The President and Secretary Bryan still hope to avoid a conflict. The public generally does not share their optimism, and it is said that members of the cabinet are not in harmony on the policy that is being pursued.

The week closed with the situation more critical than on Monday, May 4, when the A-B-C mediators began working along new lines. Niagara Falls, Canada, has been selected as the place of meeting and May 18 fixed as the date of opening the conference or parley.

Villa Refuses to Join Huerta.

General Francisco Villa, on Monday refused absolutely to ally himself or his men with Huerta to avenge the occupation of Vera Cruz. He declared the dictator had provoked foreign intervention to save himself from certain defeat. The request for the alliance was made through General Maas, who turned his back on the Americans and deserted Vera Cruz when the marines landed there. Here is a paragraph from his letter to Villa:

"It is well known that the North Americans, following the hypocritical and undignified conduct which they have used in all cases of intervention, have declared they will not fight against the revolutionists, but only against the government, but it is clearly to be seen that this conduct is for no other purpose than to keep us divided and make easier their conquests. As Mexican patriots we should not permit foreign nations to mix in our internal affairs."

In his reply to the request for an alliance Villa charged Huerta with having provoked a foreign war to save himself from the disaster coming from the civil conflict. He said: "It is known without doubt that the coming of the Americans was desired and provoked by you. The manner in which you have excited internal troubles, and then called on all Mexicans to help fight the external troubles, is clear to all the world."

General Carranza lost no time in letting the United States government know where he stood on the mediation proposition. He refused to stop fighting and was frank in rejecting the proposed armistice. He considered it inconvenient for the rebel cause "to suspend hostilities and military movements, because said suspension would only accrue to the benefit of Huerta in the civil war now going on in Mexico between the usurper Huerta and the Constitutionalist army under my command."

With Carranza eliminated there was some fear in Washington that mediation would fail; but back of this was the hope that the Huerta regime would not survive the week. With the dictator out of the way it was believed that it would still be possible to include Carranza in the negotiations and assume that he represented the entire Mexican people.

Rebels Sweep Southward.

On Wednesday, May 6, Washington learned through official sources that the rebels under Carranza had won significant victories through a vigorous campaign movement toward the south. While the leader parleyed over the proposals of the mediators the rebels, in three powerful forces, were hurled against federal strongholds. The reports told of the defeat of 3,600 federals at Pemancos, near San Luis Potosi, with the capture of 1,400 prisoners and quantities of arms and ammunition; capture of Acaponeta, Tepic, 1,700 men surrendered, 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and quantities of arms taken; capture of field guns, artillery and ammunition from fleeing columns that evacuated Monterey.

Rafael Zubaran, rebel minister at Washington, estimates that more than 40,000 rebel troops are now in the field. Villa, he said, had 14,000 soldiers in north central Mexico; Gonzales, 15,000 men threatening Tampico, and Obergon 15,000 troops operating on the west coast. The minister asserted that Zapata's rebels were cooperating with the Constitutionalists south of Mexico City. There was a general belief in Washington that Carranza hoped to continue the campaign until the three powerful forces converged to hammer simultaneously at the gates of Mexico City.

Four persons were reported killed and eight injured in the explosion of a bomb that was dropped in the streets of Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, from a rebel biplane. One American and two British subjects have been killed at mines in the vicinity of Guadalajara. This information reached Washington in a dispatch from the British consul at Guadalajara to the British embassy. Ten members of a family named Smith were reported to be in jail at Tonala, Chiapas, and were in danger of being put to death, because of Mexican resentment of their part in the recent killing of three Mexicans at San Pedro.

Refugees Denounce Policy.

Thursday afternoon, May 7, a delegation of American citizens from Tampico called on Secretary of the Navy Daniels and denounced the administration's Mexican policy. The secretary informed his callers they ought to be happy they got off with their lives. He said they had gone to Mexico to get big profits, and they shouldn't expect the United States to look after them if they didn't stay at home. They told Mr. Daniels if that was the view of the Washington administration they were ashamed of their citizenship.

The British ambassador registered a strong protest with Secretary Bryan on the killing of two British subjects at Jelisco, Mexico. He made it clear that his government is impatient over the policy pursued in Mexico by the United States, which is endangering the lives and property of other foreigners besides Americans.

To diplomats in Washington it is evident that Secretary Bryan is depending upon the constitutionalists to drive Huerta out of power, and is seeking to give them every possible advantage to this end. Some of the army officers do not agree with the President and Secretary Bryan that Carranza and Villa will continue to be friends of the United States. They are not pleased with the prospect that their men may be the targets for the rifles which the constitutionalists are endeavoring to obtain.

Huerta Makes Complaint.

Friday the situation assumed a more warlike aspect. Activities in the war department, which had begun the night before on the receipt of confidential advices from Gen. Funston, were renewed through the morning, and were brought to the attention of President Wilson and the cabinet at the regular session.

In the midst of the military preparations came definite word that the mediating envoys had received from General Huerta and submitted to the United States government complaint that new landing of American troops and war material at Vera Cruz amounted to a breaking of the armistice which had been arranged by the South American diplomats after their good offices in the crisis had been accepted by Gen. Huerta and the United States. Officials pointed out that neither the United States nor Gen. Huerta had entered into any formal armistice.

In connection with the military preparations for a possible forward movement it became known that the officials of the war department had been in long distance telephone communication with the governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in an effort to determine how soon the militia organizations of those states could be mobilized and sent to the seaboard for shipment in transports.

Week Ends With Activities.

The week of May 3 ended with preparations for dispatching reinforcements to General Funston at Vera Cruz, should such a movement become necessary, going forward steadily, work on twelve transports to carry troops, horses and supplies being pushed.

A threatening cloud from the diplomatic horizon disappeared when the German steamer Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, reported to be carrying arms and ammunition, returned to Vera Cruz without debarking her war stores at Puerto Mexico, and is was reported that the munitions on this and a second German steamer would be returned to Germany.

Admiral Howe reported to Secretary of War Garrison Saturday that Huerta had ordered the lights in the lighthouses on the Pacific coast extinguished to embarrass navigation, and that American telegrams and mail to and from Mexican Pacific ports could not be transmitted.

Rear Admiral Mayo at Tampico informed official Washington Saturday night that the Constitutionalists were preparing to make a desperate effort to capture that port at once from the Mexican federal troops, and that they were almost ready to bombard the port. Later he was ordered to remove all Americans from Tampico and vicinity.

It was reported that Richard Harding Davis and other war correspondents had been made prisoners in Mexico City by the Mexican dictator.

The notice served by foreign nations upon the United States that this government will be held responsible for any outrages perpetrated upon their nationals or for damage suffered by European property as the result of any outbreaks in Mexico City is of far-reaching importance. It is forcing the administration's hand and compelling extensive preparations to rush troops to the Mexican capital. It is also said to be responsible for representations intended to prevent the Constitutionalists from looting and ravishing in case they are able to overthrow Huerta. The President and Secretary Bryan have begun to realize that the powers have placed upon the shoulders of the United States the duty to see that the military operations in progress in the vicinity of Mexico City shall not lead to a carnival of crime.

At the close of the week the fall of Mazatlan seemed to be imminent. As the result of a three days' battle the town people were in a state of terror, and were leaving.

Huerta: Wonder if I Didn't Make a Mistake Monkeying With That Eagle's Nest

From The Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

THE PARABLE OF POVERTY AND WEALTH

International Sunday School Lesson for May 17 Is "The Rich Man and Lazarus," Luke 16:14, 15, 19-31.

By William T. Ellis.

With deepening anxiety, thoughtful men and women, the whole world around, are studying the problem of poverty and wealth. It is our day's gravest perplexity. In it lurks more of menace than in any other present issue. Selfish and foolish partisans of both sides are daily making blunders which increase the dangers of the situation. Careless words are flying about, like sparks in a powder magazine. Beyond question, it is the clear social, patriotic and religious duty of every sober-minded man and woman to give the most serious thought of which he or she is capable to this question, especially with a view to its application to personal duty.

No lesson could be more timely than this one upon the rich man and Lazarus, for that parable, related by Jesus in answer to the sneers of the rich churchmen of his day, is the world's best known and most powerful portrayal of the dramatic contrast between wealth and poverty. No orator, poet, painter or author has drawn the ever-present problem in such gripping power as this parable of Dives and Lazarus. The story itself should first be reread with carefulness, as told by Dr. Luke:

The Baron and the Beggar.

"And the Pharisees, who were lovers of money, heard all these things: and they scoffed at him. And he said unto them, Ye are they that justify yourselves in the sight of men; but God knoweth your hearts; for that which is exalted among men is an abomination in the sight of God.

"Now there was a certain rich man, and he was clothed in purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously every day: and a certain begger named Lazarus was laid at his gate, full of sores and desiring to be fed with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table; yea, even the dogs came and licked his sores. And it came to pass that the beggar died, and that he was carried away by the angels unto Abraham's bosom; and the rich man also died, and was buried. And in Hades he lifted up his eyes, being in torment, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and saith, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am in anguish in this flame. But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and Lazarus in like manner evil things; but now here he is comforted, and thou art in anguish. And besides all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed, that they that would pass from hence to you may not be able, and that none may cross over from thence to us. And he said, I pray thee therefore, father, that thou wouldest send him to my father's house; for I have five brethren; that he may testify unto them, lest they also come into this place of torment. But Abraham saith, They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them. And he said, Nay, Father Abraham; but if one go to them from the dead, they will repent. And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, if one rise from the dead."

An Oriental Picture

We have to know something of the Orient, in order to appreciate the high colors in this picture, for, thank God, the Occident has got beyond the actual conditions here described, and the East is on the way to more Christian usages. Open, flaunting, boastful and lavish display of wealth and power is typical of the East. Dives is true to type. Even more characteristic is the beggar. I have seen absolutely naked men, diseased and twisted, groveling on the bare highways in the winter of North China. Words fail to describe the awful conditions, which I myself have witnessed among these creatures, worse off than Lazarus in balmy Palestine; even worse off than a stray cur would be permitted to remain in this land.

Let us take what comfort we can out of a bad situation by remembering that the Christian world has made and is making immense progress beyond the conditions of this parable. Consider the "lazar-houses" and "lazarettos," which take their name from this one poor leper (as he probably was), and the multitude of other forms of public and private ministry to men and beasts who suffer and are in need.

Also should we bear in mind the truth that we have reached a stage wherein Dives (for the word is merely the Latin for "a rich man") must justify to the world his stewardship; a well-advertised multi-millionaire having given currency to the proposition that "it is a disgrace to die rich." The inequity of social conditions should not blind us to the tremendous strides that are being made in our own time toward social justice. It would be less than fair to forget the host of men and women of wealth who are genuine lovers of mankind, and whose deepest passion, and constant endeavor, is to administer their possessions as a trust for their fellow men. This is no day for pessimism, even in contemplating so grave a situation as the present status of wealth and poverty.

Shall Dives and Lazarus Change Places?

Many persons are predicting a violent revolution in our own land and time, a bloody struggle to overthrow King Plutos and to install King Demos in his stead. I do not fear this. There is a saving sense of sanity in this western world, due largely to long exercise of the power of self-government, which looks askance at extremists and preachers of violence. Our Anglo-Saxon regard for personal and property rights acts as a brake upon precipitate action. There are no such clearly marked class lines as created the revolutions of Europe. And under the present form of government, it is proving possible for society to correct ages-old evils by the orderly processes of law.

On every side, the present horizon shows huge portents, which indicate that Dives is to be retained and limited, and made to act in a juster and more brotherly fashion; and that Lazarus is to be given a fairer opportunity. It does not comport with the twentieth century's conception of manhood that any man, however poor, should lie suffering as a beggar at another's gate, dependent upon the latter's whim for sustenance. Our common sense tells us, however, that to reverse the relative positions of Dives and Lazarus is no permanent way out of the difficulty; for Lazarus, Jr., often becomes a very offensive Dives, and Dives, Jr., a poor type of mendicant. The noisily exploited programme for a looting of those who have, to the enrichment of those who have not, is not sound, by economic, social or Scriptural standards.

The Present Warning.

If there be any thick-headed plutocrat who thinks that before real harm can come to him and his moneybags he will receive some special warning, he has but to read this parable of Jesus. Its clear closing teaching is that there is law and light enough now to lead men to do right. No special emissaries from heaven or hell could accomplish more than the present gospel. It is not a new religion, not a new gospel, not a specially accredited teacher that this sinning old world needs today, but a new spiritual sense, a new open-mindedness, a new attention to the clear truth of God. The men who will not heed the present sign of the times, and the present explicit teachings of social justice and of human brotherhood, will not hearken if the angel Gabriel and his cohorts come flying from heaven. We already have truth enough to save—or condemn—the world.

Dives in hell had a thought for his brother. But his social service idea came too late. God gives no second chance in the next world, although he is unbelievably patient in this. In the counsels of heaven, evidently "now" and "opportunity" are synonymous. This is our last chance to make things right with God and man.

One ominous last thought, for consideration in our present social crises. Jesus told his immortal story from the angle of the man who was poor and oppressed. It was directed straight at the affluent, supercilious, snobbish Pharisees. He took the side of the poor man. Evidently he thought that, in the relationship between wealth and poverty, it is wealth that needs the more such a tremendous lesson as the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus.

WHEN AN EDITOR FEELS THAT LIFE IS WORTH LIVING

Hersman, Ill., April 27, 1914.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio:

I appreciate the Blade very much and feel that I could not do without it. Am agent for the Wabash railroad and the Wells, Fargo & Co. express at this place.

Please allow me to congratulate you upon the stand you have taken in excluding liquor advertisements, horse races, prize fights and news of similar character. It is a clean paper through and through, and merits the support of every Christian and law and order citizen.

You are at liberty to publish this letter. Success to the Blade.

Yours truly,
W. J. PENCE.

HOBSON, IN TOLEDO LECTURE, ARRAIGNS JOHN BARLEYCORN

CAPTAIN Richmond Pearson Hobson, congressman from Alabama, Merrimac hero during the Spanish-American war, lectured in Toledo last Thursday night. He gave his entire time of the evening to an arraignment of John Barleycorn, during which he advocated his resolution now before congress which calls for a referendum vote for and against the insertion in the Constitution of an amendment providing for national prohibition.

Capt. Hobson dwelt at length on the attack of the Demon Rum, quoting many statistics which he declared the newspapers steadfastly refuse to print because, he said, all newspapers are subsidized by the liquor interests. He said the brewers and distillers of America raise millions yearly to pay the newspapers to keep them lined up. He said that while Toledo has papers that are above the average, he knew positively none of them would print his facts, particularly one about the progeny of drinkers.

So Here They Are.

Here are the things Capt. Hobson said the papers are subsidized not to print, including the one pertaining to infants:

If both parents are alcoholic, one out of five of their offspring becomes a victim of insanity, one out of seven is deformed, one out of three epileptic, and only one out of six normal.

Fifty-five per cent of deaths from consumption are really due to alcohol.

Seven hundred thousand Americans die premature deaths each year due to alcohol.

Alcohol kills more people each year in America than were killed in all the wars of 23 centuries.

Alcohol doubles the number of deaths of infants in their first year.

The audience applauded when Capt. Hobson said the newspapers didn't dare print the above statements.

Up to Present Generation.

Capt. Hobson said the United States as a nation is surely doomed if alcohol is not eliminated by the present generation.

"If drinking goes on, increasing as it has in the past, by the time we have given way to another generation," said he, "it will be too late. Alcoholism is an organic disease and needs an organic cure, not a law by congress, but a constitutional law. And we are going to get such a law. Already congress has received 3,500,000 petitions for it, signed by a majority of the people. Seventy-one per cent of the territory of the United States is dry today.

"If the petitions had been for any other sort of constitutional law, congress would have acted before this. But this proposed law affects the powerful liquor interests, who know how to fight. They are crafty strategists, but we who oppose them propose to make it the paramount issue in every election of senators and representatives, and in that way we intend to force congress to submit the issue to all the people. The people will certainly give us the required two-thirds majority."

The speaker said that after that, universal peace will be an easy accomplishment, no more children will be blighted before their birth, a true brotherhood of man will be inaugurated and the principle of human rights will become universal.

Reduction of Explosives.

The bureau of mines has compiled some figures on the production of explosives in this country in 1912. It appears that there were manufactured 230,232,369 pounds of black powder; 24,630,279 pounds of permissible explosives and 234,469,492 pounds of high explosives, such as dynamite, nitroglycerin, etc. Of the high explosives, 89,702,681 pounds were consumed in mining other than coal, and 4,684,399 pounds of permissible explosives in the same industry.

American Refugees Cheer British Flag

American refugees to the number of 612 on board the Monterey from Mexico, passed the following resolutions of condemnation of the administration's peace policy:

"Be it Resolved, That the American people tolerate no mediation or dilatory tactics on the part of those officials, now in power, elected ostensibly for the purpose of conserving and upholding the honor and glory of a country that should at least command respect equal to that of any.

"We view with disgust the attempts made to conciliate by peaceful measures a nation to whom the mere mention or suggestion of an American is the signal for an outburst for insult and abuse.

"We have been forced to stand idly by and behold a flag dear to us all trampled in the mire and filth of Mexican streets. Our women, sacred above all, grossly abused and insulted by the scum of those streets, and now, with hearts burdened with sorrow, ask that retribution be dealt in accordance with the demands of justice.

"If it be that men now controlling our government cannot carry out the necessary steps, then we ask, in the name of our ancestors who gave up their lives for our country, that they show discretion and step down from their pedestal of mediation and consign the destiny of these United States to others of backbone and American grit."

Five hundred men, women, all of them born Americans, stood on the decks of the steamer Monterey and took off their hats and raised three wild cheers to the Union Jack of Great Britain.

VARIETIES

The grasshopper can jump 200 times its own length.

Six Montana mountains are 12,000 feet or more in height.

Light blue eyes are usually the most powerful; gray come next.

American office furniture is rapidly gaining popularity in England.

The textile industry in Brazil employs more than 100,000 workers.

London bankers' clearing house business in 1913 totaled $73,987,760,066.

There are more islands in Lake Huron than in any other known lake.

Artificial limbs are said to have been used in Egypt as early as 700 B. C.

Edinburgh, Scotland, last year sent the United States $39,418 worth of gin.

Canada's fruit industry is to be nurtured by a new government bureau at Ottawa.

South Dakota now produces beets with a sugar content of more than 15 per cent.

Bradford, England, in February sent products valued at $2,688,737 to the United States.

Some of the eucalyptus trees of Australia are said to be taller than the California redwood.

There are 15,000,000 cattle in France. Piedmont, Italy, in 1913 produced 676,700 tons of wheat.

British war vessels annually consume 3,000,000 long tons of coal and 200,000 long tons of oil fuel.

India's jute fiber crop for 1913 is valued at $151,482,764; cotton, $771,730,509; cotton-seed, $48,529,685.

English companies have been formed with aggregate capital of $15,000,000 to exploit Persian oil fields.

India is developing an important turpentine industry, though it does not yet supply the home market.

Fish guano as a supplemental food for cattle, hogs and poultry is coming into general use in Germany.

The last census of Greenland shows a population of 13,613, which is a gain of nearly 2,000 persons in 10 years.

It has been figured that a day's continued frost or snow in England results in the idleness of 1,000,000 workmen.

Following the war, Turkey's trade became better than in years past and the abundant snow was good for the crops.

A method has been invented in Germany for spinning kapok fiber into yarn so that it can be woven into textiles.

Because copper is an important medium of currency in China its market is rigorously controlled by the government.

All field guns hereafter built for the United States army will be so mounted that they can be used against aeroplanes.

Experiments in cotton in southern Spain have been so successful that it may become one of the country's most important crops.

The Hudson bay traffic is expanding constantly. The number of vessels entering that water last year was greater than ever before.

Twenty great factories work up the whole of the tobacco manufactured in France and the right to retail is jealously guarded by the state.

Chili will raise $19,219,630 this year for improvements on state railways and $22,921,215 for betterments will be raised in the next five years.

South China annually produces more than 40,000 bales of raw silk and exports more than 10,000,000 pounds, valued at more than $17,000,000.

Final official figures of the geological survey show that more than 17,000,000 barrels of Portland cement were produced in the United States last year.

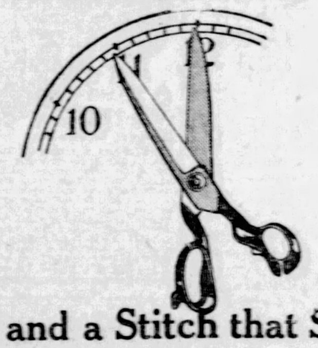
A rural mail carrier in Missouri has driven the same horse 57,600 miles in the last eight years. This is equal to more than two complete trips around the world.

Four thousand acres of mountain land and 5,000 acres of marsh land have been set aside in Tunis as a refuge for the rapidly disappearing fauna of the country.

Official figures show that less than one-twelfth of the area of the Philippines is devoted to agriculture and last year the leading crops were estimated to be worth nearly $300,000,000.

In the last 19 years the International Typographical Union has expended more than $1,250,000 in building and maintaining the home for aged and sick union printers at Colorado Springs.

Southern China is using increasingly great quantities of grape juice, which is a new article there. The climate is hot, and cool drinks are needed. Alcoholic drinks do not answer the demand in all ways.



A Cut and a Stitch that Save Time

A LITTLE knife right by the side of the needle, that trims the cloth *while it is being stitched*. Another improvement that makes it possible to cut the cloth for twenty suits at once—and much more accurately.

Another that saves several minutes in marking the positions for buttons.

Add up several hundred of these little savings and you have a big one that *comes back to you in two ways*—better workmanship and better quality of materials.

Go to the Clothcraft Store and try on one of the different models of No. 5130 Blue Serge Special. It represents the very best workmanship, style, comfort, fit and durability that we can put into a fifteen-dollar suit of men's clothes. It's the final result of sixty-eight years of the scientific clothes-making already mentioned.

This label on every Clothcraft Suit. Our signed guaranty in the pocket of every coat.

We'll be glad to send you the new Style Book showing all Clothcraft models at $10 to $20, and a cloth sample of 5130 Blue Serge, and to give you a personal note of introduction to the nearest Clothcraft Store.

There is also a full-weight Clothcraft Blue Serge Special at $18.50 known as No. 4130

The Joseph & Feiss Company
Founded 1846—Oldest Makers of Men's Clothes in America
645 St. Clair Ave., N. W. Cleveland, Sixth City

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

A FAR COUNTRY

Martha Holden.

Several times of late I have met a woman who has just returned from three years spent in organizing Young Women's Christian Association work in Australasia. She is now on her way to the great quadrennial conference of the Y. W. C. A., which will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in June.

There, hundreds of women, from all over the world, will meet in a vast convention to tell of the growth of this great Christian phase of the woman's movement. It has proven in all lands a vital power for good and for the development of woman in social as well as in spiritual ways.

The motto of the young women of Australasia is "Life demands something more from us than acquiescence."

What a noble sentiment for any woman to live up to!

Miss Helen Barnes, the national secretary and organizer of the Australasia movement, is an Ohio girl who has been faithful and earnest in her devotion to the high standards for womanhood, which, three years ago, she was first privileged to carry into a strange new land.

She has brought home many an interesting tale of a country where the foliage is bright with the plumage of many colored birds. She says it is not an unusual thing for a flock of Brilliant parrots or paroquits, to light in an Australian dooryard, as blackbirds or robins might do here.

Everywhere is color, bright flowers, leaves and in certain mountainous sections, rocks of wonderful hue, with a succession of inlaid lakes, where in one instance in a group of three, one is purple, one blue and one green.

There are all sorts of strange birds, one of the most curious being the laughing bird. A group of these will be perched in the lower branches of a tree, when one of them will suddenly burst into uncontrollable laughter. Another joins, then another, until they are all laughing, and as laughter is one of the most contagious of all the happy emotions, everybody who sees them laughs with them, and not one knows what he is laughing about.

Another bird, with a long head like a donkey, is called the Kooka-burro, or Jackass bird.

There is a shy little bird with a broad tail like a fan, and an exquisite singer, known as the silvereye, which charms with its woodland songs after the manner of a canary. And last of all there is little Jacky Winter, who all through the winter months, when the brilliant birds are silent, proclaims from the tree-tops that the world is "sweeter, sweeter, sweeter." "This lovable little singer has been called dull and plain," says an Australian writer. "If the gray of mother's hair is plain, then he is plain; if the soothing quietness of home is dull, then no bird is duller, for he can boast no flaunting color, no exciting song, but just the softness, the peace and love that soothe the heart and rest the weary mind."

We are all familiar with the progressive woman movement of New Zealand. The women have always had the franchise there, and are trying to live up to their greater opportunities. Australia can teach us many lessons in civic direction. The Australian cities are splendidly built and governed, and one feature that is noted by an American is the observance of the Sabbath.

No street cars run during the hours of church service, and every place of business is closed.

Saturday afternoon the nation keeps holiday. Everybody goes for an outing, in good weather, to the "bush" as the Australian woods are called. A "billy tea" is the favorite pastime; it is merely a simple picnic luncheon, accompanied by the inevitable afternoon tea, brewed in a tin pail or "billy" boiled over a fire kindled out of doors. The public parks and playgrounds are provided with these fireplaces, for "billy" tea is a national institution.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

A BLADE COLONY

I have recently learned that soldiers of the rebellion or the Spanish-American war or their widows who have not taken up homesteads, have a right to a homestead in 23 different states, just for the filing fees and some other small expense, but do not have to live on the ground, as others do. Many of them don't know this. I hope this may reach many.

I have also thought it would be nice to form a "Toledo Blade Colony" in the Rocky Mountains. We often go there for the summer. The air is so bracing it puts new life into one. So many of those tired eastern and northern people could be vastly benefited by such a trip through the hot summer months and go back home stronger and happier.

It could be worked out something like this: Each member pay a certain amount, which would be more or less, according to the number going into it; get hold of some suitable piece of ground, build a large kitchen and dining room, buy some cows and chickens, then let each individual or group provide their own tent or cabin; or, if some wish to pay more and have a good house provided, and each one who felt able could provide for someone who could not afford the trip.—Mrs. J. M. L., Colo.

Discuss the ways and means of this plan, dear readers; it might be possible to many of you. A Blade colony sounds good to me.—M. H.

THE FREE LIBRARY

Of all questions under discussion, that of free public libraries merits the most attention. Of course, it is practically impossible to have all the advantages of the city in "Pumpkin Center" (as H. G. M. says), but much can be done to make conditions in the country better for all concerned.

Libraries need not be exhaustive, but must be selective. See that nothing enters the library room that would prove in the least detrimental to any boy or girl.

Encourage intensive reading. In my opinion much of our reading counts for little, because we have not been taught to read. There are very few good readers. Whose fault is it? Certainly not the child's. Here the librarian (the soul of the library) can be of much assistance to the child. It is a lamentable fact that the teacher has usually failed in this respect. But it is through the teacher and librarian we must look, in a large measure, for relief.

It is not my intention to find fault with the teacher. He, in general, is a conscientious public servant.

H. G. M. of Tennessee, you champion a noble cause. Surely no worthier cause could merit one's attention. Dickens! How truly you pick a favorite for all. What boy or girl has read David Copperfield, Old Curiosity Shop or Great Expectation without being the better for it? By all means read Dickens. It is an inspiration.

J. H. R. of Ohio, I would like to discuss the subject of oil shortage with you.—Kentuckian.

Come again, Kentuckian, you are welcome to join any or all discussions. —M. H.

A BIT OF HISTORY

The discussion of public libraries has too many points in its favor to be anything but one-sided. Its value, however, depends upon how we use it and our taste for literature.

The following quotation from a former librarian in the little city where I live, "ninety per cent of the books asked for are trash,' is a barometer of public literary taste. We may read certain classes of fiction all our lives and only learn the authors' imagination without getting a lesson of real worth.

In every public library are books that will give us the historical side, and other branches of a college education in our leisure moments if our taste leads us that way. We may follow the little that can be known about the geological periods, the rise and fall of civilizations from the earliest traditions of Egypt, and the Semitic races through their historical periods, to the Greek, Roman and Anglo Saxon.

The first library of which we have any record was founded or enlarged by a "Chaldean king, Sargon II, at Urukh (Krech) called "the city of books," on tablets of baked clay. Fourteen hundred years later the Assyrian king, Asshurbinipl, collected some of those tablets and took them to the royal library at Nineveh. Then Nineveh was lost until about 70 years ago, when Egnlish explorers discovered its ruins and have since been excavating those ancient tablets and adding them to the British Museum. We are beginning to read what the Egyptian monuments and those early Chaldeo-Assyrian tablets tell, in our own public libraries, and wherever they touch the historical records in the Old Testament they agree. This shows the historical value of both the Bible and Josephus.

The public library has become a fixture in all larger centers of population, and is extending into the farming districts. The next generation will show its effect. The climax of men's government has culminated in equal education of sex and condition, and the libraries will rank high among the agencies for thought development.

We are in the gray dawn of a new civilization. There was a suffrage map in a recent issue of the Blade, showing ten white states, some clouded and the rest black. As usual in all progressive movements, Pennsylvania was in black column. We are a mess of "stand patters" down this way, but it does not require a "Daniel" to interpret the "writing on the wall," Women will be true to their instincts of motherhood and in conjunction with thoughtful men will rid this country of its licensed octopus.

The "new woman" is first and foremost in all effort for moral and mental uplift, you will find her leading in all charity work. She is conspicuous in hospital, library, school and church, and when she speaks officially at the polls the danger to our national life by degenerate manhood and race suicide, through our licensed blight on civilization will have to go.—Pennemite Jake, Pa.

A FEW THOUGHTS

Fathers, give your boys a chance.

Remember you were a boy once, and had as many faults as the boy of today.

Stick to the farm, boy, for that's where city folks get their living.

Children should have good books to read.

We fathers and mothers must be good ourselves if we bring up our children right. We gather our children around our hearthstone and pray with and for them.

Dear mothers, interest your children early in the Bible and its precious truths.

Let us always respect old people and scatter sunshine wherever we go.—Farmer's Wife, Tenn.

FARMERS ARE BORN

Farmers, like school teachers, are born, not made.

My father was raised in the city. To be a farmer was his one ambition. As soon as he was able he bought a farm, is 77 years old and still on the farm.

I have three brothers, all brought up on the farm. One is a merchant in a distant city the other two (twins) are carpenters. One is still on the farm, but not from choice.

I believe with the ordinary man that the woman who can cook three square meals a day is the woman who counts.

I like to read good books. I always find some good in a story, be it romance or fiction. The good is there if one is looking for it.

How many have read Brewster's Millions or seen the play? If you had a million dollars to spend in one year how would you spend it?

I like to read the letters from the old soldiers. My husband had four brothers who served in the civil war. They enlisted in the 66th Ohio. One of them is still living. I belonged to the M. G. R. eighteen years ago. Some of my best friends of today were Merry-Go-Round girls at that time.—"Inda," Mich.

We welcome "Inda" to our family and are glad to hear from her young daughter, too. Let us have more of the former M. G. R. girls.—M. H.

Our Correspondents

F. M. R., W. Va., is a soldier's widow who receives much cheer and comfort from our Blade family. She says the letters are company for her.

I join in your views regarding books, and if young people who have not had a very good chance to go to school would make use of all their spare time now and through life it would be a great benefit to their store of knowledge by reading and studying good books.—Mrs. A. J.

Twenty minutes' reading of some good book every day would result, by the year, in a liberal education.—M. H.

I am one of the boys in Blue, a veteran of the civil war. I was all through from beginning to end from '61 to '65, having enlisted in the spring of '61 and discharged in fall of '65. I did not enlist for money, but for my country. I considered that a call for my country was a call from God. I will write later and tell you how I came to be called the "Red Pepper Doctor."—W. Y., Cal.

We shall look forward to a letter soon. Always glad to hear from the old soldiers.—M. H.

J. E. Y., W. Va., promises a letter of western adventures. He has been a western colonist. We hope to hear again, J. E. Y.

Old Timer writes, this time from Alabama, to enclose a clipping about his bicycle prowess. Old Timer, 16 years ago, fashioned himself a wheel, springs, spokes and seat, and, at 80 years is still riding it. Both Old Timer and his wheel are good for many years more. Says he: "You can judge whether I am inviting old age, or whether I am a live wire." We all choose live wire on that guess, Old Timer. He thanks you for cards.

G. S. H., Mich., sends this optimistic bit:

"The world is doin' mighty well,
And I reckon she'd do better
Ef day by day we'd clear the way
An only let her."

A recipe for dandelion wine is asked by L. B., Ohio.

C. P. Y., Pa., has an interesting collection of copper pennies from 1817 to 1830, and also some interesting war pennies.

L. M. W., O., asks who wrote the Sunday school hymn, The Ninety and Nine.

The words of The Ninety and Nine were written by Elizabeth C. Clephane, a resident of Melrose, Scotland. In 1874 Ira D. Sankey, while traveling on a railroad train in Scotland with the evangelist, Mr. Moody, found the verses on a slip of paper. He sang the song, improvising the music, at one of Mr. Moody's meetings. Later he wrote the music as sang originally.—Ed. Blade.

G. M. C., Oregon, promises a letter telling how the Indians used to bury their dead. He likes the old soldier letters. He lives in sight of mountain peaks always snow tipped.

J. A. P., Tenn., a rural mail carrier, thinks he has the best job there is, because all his patrons trust him, and when the girls bake fresh cookies they put some in the box for him. At Christmas he takes home almost as many gifts as he delivers. J. A. P. promises a letter of his experience. Don't forget.—M. H.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objects of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

HARMFUL SONGS

I love books and horseback riding, and should like a ride with Dimples of Ohio. The present day popular songs are a disgrace to humanity; strong drink is the beverage of hell. I will write next time about my state, the home of Daniel Boone, the great Indian fighter. I shall be 22 July 5. Have I a twin?—Blackeyes from N. C.

LOCAL PRIDE

I have been reading the letters for over two years, and enjoy them very much, as they are written so friendly and cheerfully. One cannot be happy without friends, and the Peace Page makes him feel as though he had a host of them.

Of course there are a lot of people of the right sort in all communities, but I hardly think you will find better people anywhere than those west of the Mississippi. The spirit of the plains is one of equality, generosity and unselfishness.

There is a former Indian burying ground not far from my home, where are found tomahawks, beads and other Indian relics. An Indian chief is buried there and his grave is surrounded by pickets.

I especially enjoy the letters from the east and south. Keep on writing, you people of West Virginia. Shamrock, we would like to hear from you again.—Prairie Knight.

One of the best things in life is our pride in that part of the world which we call home. As Prairie Knight says, there are good people everywhere, and that's the reason there are so many "best" places to live. A Pennsylvania friend writes on this also, and we are glad for these loyal letters.—M. H.

OLD LETTERS

What I love best on the Peace Page are the articles written by some old pioneer or war veteran, telling of the early 60s and of the inconveniences of that day, compared to now. Sometimes, I wish I could have lived then, that "happy then," to have enjoyed some of the few pleasures which it afforded, such as the old fashioned dances, husking bees and apple parings.

I am a true lover of flowers, music, good books, and all outdoor sports.—Blue Eyes of the W. Va. Hills.

THINK AND ACT

I was impressed by the letter from J. M. S., Pa. It is seldom you hear a young man express a desire to remain at home. Probably there are many young men who would like to quit roaming around and stay at home, but will not or do not acknowledge it.

Will be 21 the 16th of December. Will is my twin, anyone? Let me hear from you, whoever you are. How many ever read "In His Steps?" I think that book portrays the good influence a few persevering people may have who determine to live up to what is right. Would that we readers of the Peace Page might band ourselves together, and pledge ourselves always to do in everything, great and small, only what Christ would have us do. Just try to imagine, if you can, the great good we would be able to do. Why can't the readers of the Peace Page have a Peace Day, a day set aside in the spring of the year, when all Peace Page readers might wear a flower in honor of the day. The flower to be agreed upon by all who are interested readers and each one try on that day to really carry peace to someone less fortunate than ourselves. How many would like to be counted in? Or is my plan not worth considering?—M. M. J., Ohio.

Your plan is very well worth considering and I hope you may be able to bring about this Peace Day movement. Let us have letters suggesting a flower, a date and a short creed of membership. It would mean a great deal to have friends all over the U. S. banded for a single noble purpose one day of the year.—M. H.

THE BROKEN DAM

We are two W. Va. telephone girls who live about ten miles below a great storage dam that broke some few weeks ago. Our home is about one mile from Stony river. This stream is about 25 miles in length and flows through a wilderness. There is but one little improvement from mouth to head—that is right along the bank and is where the Northwestern Turnpike crosses the river. Two families live there, one on each bank. The water was about four feet deep in each house. The iron bridge, which is about 25 feet from low water, was carried away.

This dam is 1,000 feet long and 60 feet high. It is built of concrete, to store water for the pulp mill at Lake, near Piedmont, when the water runs low in summer time.

There are about 200 feet of the dam to be repaired. There is a wire goes to the dam, and when anything happens there we know it in a few moments, and people below along the waters are warned of danger. When the first break in the dam occurred in the evening about 2 o'clock we got a message to send on to the people below. We hardly left the phone until about 5 in the evening the next day, as the people below asked all the centrals to keep open all night. We were rewarded by those people for our trouble a five-dollar gold coin.

The damage below was not great, as the dam broke in pieces and the water came out gradually, and the timber along the river checked it. If it had come all at once it would have swept everything from the dam to Baltimore.

We live on a little farm; have a coal mine for local purposes, which we operate in the winter, and have a sugar orchard of about 500 trees. We have taken out 500 buckets this season, but so far the sap flow has been light. We have only made 35 gallons of syrup. We have had three very poor seasons for sugar in succession.

We are glad L. M. S. from California has taught us how the Indians make arrow heads, as on our place we find lots of them, blue and gray in color, and some hatchets.—N. B. and A. H. E., W. Va.

Glad to have you on our M. G. R. —M. H.

THE BOOK EXCHANGE

May I make a suggestion for the benefit of H. A. C. and others? Suppose in a Blade book exchange, a person gave name and address. They would exchange for books of like value and give names of books they wished in return. To start with I'd like to know where I could procure the book written by Van Dyke called "The Other Wise Man." Would like it direct from the book company if I knew where to send for it.—Little Mountain Sister.

I wish we might have the book exchange. Little Mountain Sister suggests buying and selling in its connection. This we could not do, but we could help each other by a free exchange. If you rave books send list. —M. H.

Fourteenth White House Bride

MRS. WILLIAM G. McADOO
PHOTO © BY CLINEDINST

HERE is the fourteenth White House bride, Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, as she appeared in her wedding toggery. She was the second daughter given away by President and Mrs. Wilson within a year.

Less than a hundred persons and but few officials, were present at the marriage of the President's youngest daughter and Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury. The ceremony was held Thursday evening, May 7, at 6 o'clock. It was much the same kind of home wedding one would see in any American household, though the historic interior of the White House with its masses of lilies and ferns, the uniformed aides, and the presence of members of the cabinet and th vice president served for the function an official aspect.

The scene was in striking contrast to the last White House wedding of November 25, when Miss Jessie Wilson became the bride of Francis Bowes Sayre in the presence of a distinguished assemblage including representatives from the diplomatic, official and social world.

CHEER UP ROW

Gottlieb Mohr says "Our folks have found the true road to happiness, and that is in making others happy." He thanks you heartily for a perfect shower of cards and magazines. Mr. Mohr was born 62 years ago in Baden. Germany, landing in New York Christmas day, 1855, after being 42 days on the ocean in a sailing vessel.

Grandma McNall wishes to thank the friends for her splendid birthday shower of cards and gifts. She says she would like to see you all and thank you. We shall look forward to the story and the picture, grandma.—M. H.

Mrs. Delila Shultz thanks you for her shower of cards and letters.

Mrs. Mary A. Lowther, Leopold, W. Va., will be 91 years old on the 20th of May. Cheer Ups, get busy.

Ora College thanks you for cards and letters and assures you that she enjoys reading Sunday school papers.

I wish to thank every one for cards and letters sent to Iva Lee Miller. She enjoyed them so much. I could not answer all. Iva is only 5 years old. Has had her leg and arm broken—M. M., J. C., Tenn.

HOUSEHOLD

Wall Paper Cleaner can be made as follows: 1 cup of flour, ½ cup of water, 2 tablespoonfuls of ammonia, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of lamp oil. Mix all together and work in a skillet until all is clear, and in a lump. Stir all the time of cooking, and keep working while using.—Mrs. A. J. P., Ohio.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Mrs. D. L. Swan, Ind.
Chas. Randolph.
Chas. Lawrence.

POEMS WANTED

"Cover Them Over With Beautiful Flowers" and "Gypsy's Warning" and "Reply to Gypsy's Warning," to Hallie Williams, Evergreen, W. Va.

"Little Mother" to Mrs. Alma Thom, Willis, Mich.

"Old Slavery Days," "All For a Dollar or Two," "Tramp's Old Homestead" to Alvin Hall, Monticello, Ind.

"The Step Mother," "Somebody's Waiting For You,' "The Burning of the Mortgage" and "If the Master Knew" to Mrs. Eugene Brown, Byrons Center, Mich.

An old poem of "A Brave Sailor Boy Jack" to Mrs. A. D. Havens, Atkinson, Neb.

"O, How Fast the Days are Passing" and "Little Jim" to Guila Hill, Clinchport, Va.

"I Have Come to Bid You Adieu," "O, Say, Will You Be Ready?" and "Bonnie Blue Flag" to Asa Smith, Floyd, Va.

Chicago Fire, to Mrs. Hatty MacFarlin, Colby, Kas.

The Face on the Bar Room Floor, to H. Ruby Russell, Charles street, Barre, Vt.

The Convict's Christmas Eve, to Mrs. Virginia Heilbrun, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Corporal McFadden, to Mrs. Flora Grimes, Crete, Neb.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.
A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother.
We Parted by the River Side.
There Is a Mother Old and Gray.
The Child's Dream, to P. M. Hays, Dorset, O.
Fair Eleanor.
The Night After Shiloh, to Emily A. Taylor, Center Point, Ia.
John 3-16, to Mrs. M. Gibson, Winterset, Ia.
Little Nell.
House by the Side of the Road.
In the Synagogue, to Vanella B. Taylor, Galesville, N. C.

Containing the lines:

"I dreamed that I built me a castle,
A stately castle and fair,
And filled it with beautiful flowers,
And sculptured marble rare,"

to Miss Laura Rash, Birds, Ill.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are Never done right.

The Christian Life.

I am only a little girl 15 years of age, but there is nothing more precious to me than a Christian life. The three things I dread are death, hell and the judgment day of God.—Reader from Indiana.

Dear little girl; there surely is nothing more precious than a Christian life, but the real Christian need not dread death, hell or God's judgment day. If we be loving, kind and generous, truthful, obedient and cheerful, the dread will all fade away in the light of God's sure promises. Do the best you can, but don't take your failures to seriously; we all make them. Forget and go on, doing a little better each time, and always joyously.—M. H.

Historic Events.

I am a farmer boy of 16 and live within two miles of Johnson City, Tenn., where the National Soldiers' Home and the East Tennessee State your failures too seriously; we all make Normal are located. Jonesboro, the county seat of this county is the oldest town in the state, having been laid out in 1769. In the same year Bean's cabin was built, being the first dwelling built in Tennessee. Another historical place is that of the Boon tree, which bears the following inscription: "D. Boon cilled a Bar on Tree in the year 1760."—Johnnie Thomas, Johnson City, Tenn.

A Mother Girl.

I am a girl from West Virginia, and I enjoy all the boys' and girls' letters, especially Brownie of Wayne, Pa., who says there hobbies are "Friends, fresh air and home," and certainly good hobbies they are. My favorite out-door sport is horse-back riding, while my amusement indoors is reading good books when mother has no work for me to do. We ought to help mother all we can for we never have but one mother and when she is gone you have lost your best friend. Think of the nights and days she has watched and cared for us when we could not care for ourselves. I never like to see mother look tired and I try every day to help her more.—Geraldine from West Virginia.

Little Friends.

We are two girls the same size, and great cronies. We enjoy all outdoor sports, especially horse-back riding; we also like music. We spend lots of our time "fishing." How many of you like to fish? We have been visiting the Soldiers' Home this afternoon. It certainly is a beautiful place. Come down we'll go. We would like to hear all the boys and girls. "Hello, Saltville. How do you enjoy these days? Mollie Shoemaker.—Annie Bayless, Johnson City, Tennessee.

A Bird Lover.

Dear girls who belong to the Circle Club, I think it's the finest thing you can do. I believe in having sympathy for birds. Boys do not kill them, they are making this world bright.—Ethel Wright, Richardson, West Virginia. I also think the dance does far more harm than good. I also agree with you on the school subject. Education is the crown of today, let us all strive to obtain an education. I would appreciate cards from any of my age 14 and older.—Cleo Barton, Birch, N. C.

SHORT AND SWEET

Kathleen Ryan and Kenneth Cottrell, Pennsboro, W. Va., are Peace Page babies for whom cards are asked.

Bessie and Jessie Spencer, 12, Chester, O., are twin sisters with the same hobbies, of course. Music and school.

Blanche Cross, W. Va., forgets to send her address, so Virgie Douglas, from whom she wants to hear, will have to wait till Blanche sends the name of her town.

Melvin Adner, Jr., 17, Croghan, N. Y., writes that he has been from coast to coast and would like to correspond. Let us have a descriptive letter for the M. G. R. I'm sure all the Blade family would like to hear your experiences.—M. H.

Fred Kalman, 17, Walkerville, Mich., is a new friend of the Page, whose hobby is music. He asks for a song, "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By." Write us a letter for the Page, "new friend."—M. H.

Maidie Baker, 14, Greenville, W. Va., asks cards for her birthday,

THE NICE DISTINCTION

From The London Sketch.

Effie (finishing her devotions)—"And please bless father and mother and all of us and give us everything good—and bless all our friends, and give them what's good for them."

POETS' CORNER

SWEETHEARTS ALWAYS

Daniel O'Connell.

If sweethearts were sweethearts, always
Whether as maid or wife,
No drop would be half as pleasant
In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes
When the wife has frowns and sighs,
And the wife's have a wrathful glitter
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always,
The same to sweetheart and wife,
Who would change for a future of Eden
The joys of th's checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent,
And care on the anxious brow
Oft replaces the sunshine that perished
With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart
Is wife and sweetheart still,
Whose voice, as of old, can charm him;
Whose kiss, as of old, can thr'll;

Who has plucked the rose to find ever
Its beauty and fragrance increase,
As tht flush of passion is mellowed
In love's unmeasured peace;

Who sees in the step a lightness;
Who finds in the form a grace;
Who reads an unaltered brightness
In the witchery of the face.

Undimmed and unchanged Ah, happy
Is he crowned with such a life!
Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart,
And toasts in the sweetheart the wife!

YOUR HEALTH IN THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE

By Richard La Gallienne.

The Grape! The Vine! Oh, what an evil wit
With words to gild the blackness of the pit
Said so, how fair it sounds—the Vine! the Grape!
Oh, call it whisky and be done with it.

"Your health!" great God! your health! and straightway drink
Disease and death—upon the cesspool's brink;
I cry "your health"—and with a laugh you drain
The poison that makes soul and body stink.

This shall the Vine do for you—it shall break
The woman's heart that loves you; it shall take
Away from you your friends—sad, one by one,
And of your own kind heart an agate make.

WHEN I'M OLD

I would ask of you, my darling,
A question soft and low,
That gives me many a heart ache
As the moments come and go.
Your love, I know, is truthful,
But the truest love grows cold.
It is this that I would ask you,
Will you love me when I'm old?

Chorus.

Life's morn will soon be waning
And its evening bells be tolled,
Yet my heart will know no sadness
If you'll love me when I'm old.

Down the stream of time together
We are sailing side by side,
Hoping some bright day to anchor
Safe upon the surging tide.
Today life's morn is cloudless,
But the eve may clouds unfold,
And storms may gather round us,
Will you love me when I'm old?

When my hair shall shame the snowdrift
And my eyes shall dimmer grow,
I would lean upon some loved one
Through the valley as I go.
I would claim from you a promise
Worth to me a world of gold,
It is this that I would ask you,
Will you love me when I'm old?

TIME

Time speeds away, away, away!
Another hour, another day,
Another month, another year,
Drop from us like the leaflets sear!
Drop like the life-blood from our hearts;
The rose-bloom from the cheek departs,
The tresses from the temples fall,
The eyes grow dim and strange to all.
Time speeds away, away, away!
Like torrents in a stormy day!
He undermines the stately tower,
Uproots the trees and shaps the flower,
And sweeps from our distracted breast
The friends that loved, the friends that blest,
And leaves us weeping on the shore,
To which they can return no more.
Time speeds away, away, away!
No eagle through the skies of day,
No wind along the shore can flee
So swiftly or so smooth as he.
Like fiery steed, from stage to stage,
He bears us on from youth to age,
Then plunges in the fearful sea
Of fathomless eternity!

THE LITTLE BROWN CHURCH IN THE VALE

By Dr. W. S. Pitts.

There's a church in the valley by the wildwood,
No lovelier place in the dale;
No spot is so dear to my childhood
As the little brown church in the vale.

Chorus.

Oh, come, come, come, come,
Come to the church in the wildwood,
Oh, come to the church in the dale;
No spot is so dear to my childhood
As the little brown church in the vale.

How sweet on a bright Sabbath morning
To list to the clear ringing bell;
Its tones so sweetly are calling,
Oh, come to the church in the vale.

There, close by the church in the valley,
Lies one that I loved so well;
She sleeps, sweetly sleeps 'neath the willow;
Disturb not her rest in the vale.

JOYS MAY RETURN

Joys that we've tasted
May some time return,
But the torch when once wasted,
Oh, how shall it burn?
Pleasures now shrouded,
When will ye shine?
Broken is the goblet,
And wasted the wine.

Many the changes
Since last we have met;
Blushes have brightened
And tears have been wept;
Friends have been scattered
Like roses in bloom,
Some to the bridal
And some to the tomb.

I have stood in your chamber,
But one was not there.
Hushed is the lute string
And vacant the chair.
Lips of lost melody
Where are ye borne?
Never to smile again,
Never to mourn.

AFTER SUFFERING TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it we got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 628 Monroe St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

I WANT 200 SALES AGENTS AT $1200 TO $3600 A YEAR

To introduce my new Compress and Vacuum Washing Machine to every home in the country, I want 200 additional representatives to begin work at once in their home counties. I consider this machine the most brilliant inventive achievement of the age in household necessities. It is selling faster than anything I have ever heard of—going like wildfire.

PROFITS START FIRST DAY

No waiting or guessing. The price of only $1.50 makes a sale at every house—cash business at 200 per cent profit to you. The biggest opportunity ever offered. I want hustlers—men and women who want to make money quick and fast. No large investment needed—business supplies the capital.

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED Just follow instructions. Failure impossible. Success assured. Frank Greene sold 45 first three days—profit $45. Mrs. L. O. Marriok made $90 first three weeks in spare time only. J. H. Goddard took 18 orders first three hours. No talking necessary. Just show it—the order is yours right on the spot.

YOUR MONEY Doubled twice on Each Sale.

Every machine sold on money-back guarantee. A child can use it. Abolishes labor of wash day. Women discard $15 and $20 machines for it.

MAIL YOUR APPLICATION TODAY

Don't delay. Get your county under contract. No charge for territory. To wait means to lose. Write me a letter or a postal card today. If you are honest and willing to work I will give you the position. Do not let someone else get in ahead of you. Mention the territory you want when answering. Write today—then you will have done your part. Do it right now. Address

H. F. WENDELL, Pres. Wendell Vacuum Washer Co., 317 Oak St., Leipsic, Ohio

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

KENTUCKY DISTRICTS

Please give the names of the counties composing the congressional districts of Kentucky—T. M. J., Rodfield, Ky.

In the First district are: Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittendon, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg; Second, Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster; Third, Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren; Fourth, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington; Fifth, Jefferson; Sixth, boone, Campbell Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble; Seventh, Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Scott, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell and Woodford; Eighth, Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby and Spencer; Ninth, Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menafee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery and Breathitt; Tenth, Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magofin, Owsley, Pike and Perry; Eleventh, Bell, Caly, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.

THE I. W. W.

Please give some information about the Industrial Workers of the World. —T. D. H., Waterford, Penn.

The headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World are located at Chicago. Following are some of the objects of this organization: Preamble—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trades unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same thereby defeating one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with the employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department, thereby making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the motto, "A Fair Day's Wages for a Fair Day's Work," we must inscribe on our banner the watchword, "Abolition of the Wage System."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized.

The organization differs from syndicalism in that great stress is laid upon having a form of organization to correspond with capitalist industry itself, and also because it seeks to build a new union upon revolutionary lines rather than attempt to change the present craft unions. The organization claims to have blended the practical features of socialism, anarchism and syndicalism, and yet it is distinctive from all three.

The I. W. W. is composed of 300 local unions, 3 national industrial unions, having a total membership of 70,000, four national administrations, Hawaiian, Australian, New Zealand and South African.

Excerpts from the constitution and by-laws follow: The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils and individual members.

The annual convention of the I. W. W. shall be held on the third Monday of September each year at such place as may be determined at the previous convention.

FREEMASONRY

I wish to have information about the Freemasons.—P. C. J., Rome, Ga.

This society is founded on and professes the practice of social and moral virtue, truth, charity in its most extended sense, brotherly love and mutual assistance being inculcated in it. It passes an elaborate ritual, numerous grades of officers, and many secret signs and passwords by which members may make themselves known to other members of the craft in any part of the world.

The origin of Freemasonry is traced by some to the Patriarchs, by others to the Pagan Mysteries, to Solomon's Temple, to the Crusades, to Knights Templars, to the Roman College of Artificers, to Cromwell, to Prince Charles for political purposes, to Sir Christopher Wrenn, to Dr. Desagnliers and his friends in 1717. Its introduction into Britain has been fixed by some writers as early as 674, and into Scotland 1140. The first Grand Lodge was founded at York, England, in 926 and the Grand Lodge of England was established at London in 1717. Masonry was introduced into France between 1722 and 1725. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was established in 1729. The Grand Lodge at York partially accepted the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England in 1732. The first provincial Grand Lodge in America was founded at Boston in 1733. Pope Clement XII. in 1738 excommunicated Freemasons. The "Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes" was erected at Berlin in 1740, and four years later was made a Grand Lodge. The English Grand Lodge of France was founded in 1736, and Grand Lodges were then established in the other European countries. Benjamin Franklin, grand master of Pennsylvania, published the Masonic constitution in 1734. Henry Price, the founder of Masonry in the United States, was constituted grand master over all North America in 1734. George Washington was initiated at Fredericksburg, Va., November 4, 1752, and was made a Master Mason August 4, 1753. The first Masonic hall in the United States was built at Philadelphia in 1754. The Order of the Eastern Star, a branch of Masonry for Master Masons, their mothers, wives, daughters, widows and sisters, was established in the United States in 1778. During the Revolution there were about 10 field or traveling lodges with the army. A Grand Lodge was established in New York during its occupancy by the British in 1781, and by the citizens in 1783. The first Grand Chapter in the United States was established at Philadelphia October 24, 1797. There are now about 900,000 Free and Accepted Masons in the United States and Canada. The whole number of members in the United States and Canada is 1,567,799.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

Will you kindly print a sketch of Martha Washington?—V. M. C., Elsie, Mich.

Martha, the wife of George Washington, was born in New Kent county, Virginia, in May, 1732—the same year, and about three months later than her renowned second husband. Her maiden name was Dandridge, her father being Col. John Dandridge, a planter. In June, 1749, at the age of 17, she was married to Daniel Parks Custis, a wealthy planter. They had four children, of whom two died in infancy. In 1757, eight years after their marriage, Mr. Custis died, leaving his widow, Martha, one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. About a year after her widowhood Mrs. Custis met Col. George Washington at the house of Major William Chamberlayne, where both were invited guests. The two became engaged in May, 1758, but on account of Washington's northern campaign, in the French and Indian war, it was not until January, 1759, that the marriage took place, in St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) church, New Kent county, Virginia, the Rev. John Mossum performing the ceremony.

The wedding was one of the most brilliant that had ever been seen in a church in Virginia. Col. Washington wore a suit of blue cloth, the coat lined with red silk, and ornamented with silver trimmings; his waistcoat was embroidered white satin, his knee-buckles were of gold and his hair powdered. The bride wore a white satin petticoat, a heavily corded white silk overdress, diamond buckles and pearl ornaments. The governor of the colony of Virginia, many members of the colonial legislature, British officers and the neighboring gentry were present in full court dress. Washington's body servant, Bishop, a tall negro, to whom he was much attached, and who had accompanied him in all his military campaigns, stood in the church porch, dressed in thes carlet uniform of a soldier of the royal army of the time of dressed in the scarlet uniform of a sol- attendants drove back to the White House, which was the name of the residence on the estate of Mr. Curtis, which she had inherited as his widow, in a coach drawn by six horses, led by postillions in livery. Col. Washington and an escort of cavaliers riding by the side of the vehicle.

Mrs. Washigton's life for the next 17 years at Mt. Vernon was in the style of the English aristocracy of that day. Her daughter, Martha Parke Custis, died in her 17th year. She was a brunette and celebrated for her beauty. Her last surviving child of the four—John Parke Custis—died in 1781, leaving four children. The two younger, Eleanor Parke Custis ("Nelly" Custis), and George Washington Parke Custis, were at once adopted by Gen. Washington. Mrs. Washington had no children by the general.

She was an ardent sympathizer with her husband in his patriotic measures during the revolution. In 1774 she wrote to a kinswoman who deprecated what she called Washington's "folly:" "Yes, I foresee consequences—dark days; domestic happiness suspended, social enjoyments abandoned and eternal separations on earth possible. But my mind is made up, my heart is in the cause. George is right; he is always right." When she assumed the duties of mistress of the executive mansion in New York when Washington began his first term as President, she was 57 years old, but still retained traces of beauty and bore herself with great personal dignity. She greatly disliked official life and rejoiced when her husband refused a third term in 1796. She resided at Mt. Vernon the remainder of her life, dying on May 22, 1802, at just about the close of her 70th year—she having survived her husband two and a half years. Before her death she destroyed her entire correspondence with Gen. Washington, that the confidences they shared together should not be made public.

SIR GILBERT PARKER

Kindly print a sketch of Sir Gilbert Parker.—J. W., Sandy Creek, N. Y.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, was born at Camden East, Addington, Ontario, Nov. 23, 1862. He was educated at Trinity College, Toronto, and in 1886 became associate editor of the Sidney, Australia, Morning Herald, and during his stay in Australia began to write plays. He traveled widely around the South Sea Islands, and in northern Canada, and has written many novels. He has also published a book of travel entitled, "Round the Compass in Australia" (1892). His works, despite their popularity, exhibit a finished method and much skill in characterization and description. In 1900 and 1906 he was elected to parliament in the Conservative interest for Gravesend, and in 1902 was knighted.

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Please give a biography of James Oliver Curwood.—W. H. S., Waterford, Pa.

The author, James Oliver Curwood, was born at Owosso, Michigan, June 12, 1878. He is a descendant on his father's side of Captain Marrayat, the novelist. He was educated in the literary department of the University of Michigan; was in newspaper work for seven years as assistant editor and editor of the News-Tribune, Detroit, and resigned to take up literary work exclusively in 1907. He is one of the foremost authorities on matters pertaining to the Great Lakes and spends several months each year in the Hudson Bay wildernesses, traveling as far north as the Arctic coast; was the only American ever employed by the Canadian government as an explorator and descriptive writer; has one of the largest collections of great game photographs in America. He is the author of several books and short stories in magazines.

ELLIS ISLAND

I would like to have a short description of Ellis Island given in the Bureau.—P. N M., Endeaver, Wis.

Ellis Island is a small island in New York Bay, one mile southwest of the Battery, and is used as an immigrant station by the United States government. Since 1892, immigrants detained for investigation as to compliance with the United States' immigration laws, are kept on the island until allowed to land or are deported. Castle Garden was formerly used for this purpose.

LORENZO DOW

Will you please give a brief biography of Lorenzo Dow in the columns of the Question Bureau?—J. M. R., West Union, Ohio.

Lorenzo Dow, the American preacher, was born October 16, 1777, and died February 2, 1834. For 40 years he preached throughout the country. He visited many places in this country and Canada, and in 1799 and again in 1805 he visited England and Ireland, where his peculiar eloquence attracted much attention, besides on several occasions subjecting him to persecution. Because of his eccentricity of manner and dress some of the people were prejudiced against him, and in many parts of the country he was familiarly known as "Crazy Dow." But to the class whom he most frequently addressed, his simple fervor, though coupled with illiterate phraseology, supplied the place of eloquence, and he seldom failed of having attentive and even enthusiastic hearers. Dow was a Methodist in religion.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. T. B., Glasgow, Ky.—A method of tanning sheepskin was published in the Question Bureau of April 9.

S. A. S., Walker, W. Va.—Alligators and crocodiles differ in size, according to age and species. Some species of alligators are larger than the crocodile and vice versa.

F. M. L., Fairview, Ind.—President Wilson's secretary is Joseph P. Tumulty. We do not know his religious belief. The names of the members of the cabinet have been published several times in the Bureau.

WHY PAY FIVE DOLLARS A LESSON

when you can learn at home the TANGO, MAXIXE, HESITATION, ONE STEP, CASTLE WALK, INNOVATION, LAME DUCK, and all the new dances, complete instructions and illustrations for beginners, by Edward Matthews, New York's famous dancing master. —Twenty-five cents postpaid.

NATIONAL BOOK COMPANY, Dept. E, 520 WEST BROADWAY, New York.

WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORES HEALTH

(Home Remedies.)

"Winter invariably proves a hardship to the human system. The blood becomes clogged with poisonous impurities, the liver grows sluggish and as a result we have sallow, pimply skins, a loss of energy and appetite, and suddenly find ourselves all tired out and sick.

"The surest and best remedy for this condition is a table spoonful of the following home-made tonic before meals: In ½ pint alcohol dissolve ½ cup sugar and one ounce kardene, adding hot water to make a quart. This old-fashioned remedy is unequaled for making the blood pure and giving the body tissues strength and energy. It is a remedy so good as to be almost indispensable for family use in restoring health and energy to both old and young."—Advertisement.

Going Deaf? Good News!

An engineer who had ear trouble for years finally became so deaf he could not hear the sound of a steam engine, bells or voices. After vainly seeking relief he was compelled to give up his position. His case seemed hopeless. His deafness was aggravated by head disturbances, dry catarrh, nervousness, and despondency.

To the surprise of all, he began to hear and continued improving until he could listen to conversations, could hear a train at a distance and even the singing of birds in the trees. His head and nerves became tranquil. He got his position back again. This was no miracle; no surgery, no artificial hearing devices, no electric apparatus, no loss of time.

Whoever is becoming deaf can obtain particulars free by writing to Edward Gregory, 67 H Forbes St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope. He will tell you how he and many others have been wonderfully benefited.

UNITED STATES AVIATION SCOUTS AT VERA CRUZ KEEP TRACK OF THE MOVEMENTS OF HUERTA'S TROOPS FOR ARMY

—Photos C) by American Press Association.

The United States Aviation Camp on the Beach Outside of Vera Cruz.

The United States aviation corps at Vera Cruz. Left to right—Ensign Lamont, Lieutenant-Commander Mustin, Lieutenant Bellinger and Lieutenant Saufley.

The aviation corps, like every other branch of the service now in Mexico or on the border, is prepared for the worst that can come. They have established a camp on the beach and make daily flights into the interior to procure information of the movements of the Mexican troops and the condition of railroad bridges.

The Greatest of the Gun Runners

DYNAMITE Johnny" O'Brien is reported dying. A week ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis and no hope is held out for his recovery.

Who is "Dynamite Johnnie?"

The time was, 17 or 18 years ago, when John O'Brien was more in the public eye than any notable in office. In the minds of some thousands of his fellows he was the greatest hero living, not excepting the champion prize fighter of the period. But "Dynamite Johnnie" has commanded little attention of recent years. There has been nothing explosive in his career since the Message was carried to Garcia.

O'Brien had been sailor, pilot, a daredevil of the sea, taking chances all his life and taking up with risky jobs just for the love of the risk in them. The Cuban junta, which had

JOHN O'BRIEN.

an eye out for men of this stamp, got in touch with O'Brien and hired him to take a cargo of ammunition to the revolutionists fighting with Weyler. The ammunition was delivered to the parties to which it had been consigned, considerable to the astonishment of the junta which was supporting a forlorn hope. Soon, O'Brien was the man picked out to deliver the most highly prized of the cargoes, to make landings on coasts most sharply watched, to get arms and powder and dynamite to rebels in most desperate straits.

Time after time, O'Brien made landings though he was watched by spies continually. The Spaniards "framed" up all sorts of scraps by which they hoped to catch him and get him out of the way. The United States government, seeking to maintain respect for the neutrality laws, sought to catch him at filibustering, just as Spanish gunboats patroling the Cuban waters endeavored to capture him and his equally daring crews.

Some of the cargoes of arms went out of New York harbor, but most of them were sent by way of Florida ports, where sentiment was with the Cubans. One of O'Brien's chief aides was an officer of a Florida railroad and he made a point of getting supplies and cargoes to O'Brien though his railroad swarmed with spies. It was while a special train of Cubans were being carried down the coast, there to embark on a filibustering boat, that O'Brien had occasion to save a young American, also on the train, who was suspected of being a spy by others aboard. This young American was Fred Funston, later a general of the Cuban rebels, the captor of Aguinaldo in the Philippines and now a brigadier general of the United States army.

The Cubans were able to keep up the war with Weyler until the United States interfered only through the daring and resourcefulness of "Dynamite Johnnie." When the war was over the Cuban government rewarded him with a pilot's license. For several years O'Brien piloted vessels in and out of the harbor of Havana. When the battleship Maine was lifted from her bed in Havana harbor and towed out to her grave in the deep sea, O'Brien, for sentimental reasons, was the pilot aboard the hulk. He was the last man to leave her.

The Automobile in Trade.

The increasing importance of the automobile as a factor in international trade is apparent from the fact that the exports of automobiles from six leading manufacturing countries now aggregate $119,000,000 in value, an increase of $10,000,000 over those of 1912 and $70,000,000 over those of 1908. In this growing trade the United States occupies a prominent place.

If Oklahoma has bumper crops this year it will be due in considerable measure to the direct aid rendered the farmers by the schools. Throughout the state the teachers and pupils have been systematically testing seeds for the planters.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, May 4.

SENATE—Senator Townsend made a strong speech against the toll repeal bill. Senator Stone will speak today in defense of the administration on canal tolls. Senator La Follette will speak today on his resolution to prohibit attempts to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission matters pending before it. Senator Bradley gave notice that he will speak tomorrow against the canal toll repeal bill. The agricultural appropriation bill was considered, with but little headway made.

HOUSE—Numerous bills on the unanimous consent calendar were considered. Representative Underwood, Democratic leader, conferred with the President and agreed to seek an adjournment of congress by July 1. The judiciary sub-committee continued its hearing of testimony in connection with the charges against Justice Wright. Representative Goulden, of New York, delivered a speech in tribute to late Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Representative Witherspoon, of Mississippi, eulogized the seamen of the Atlantic fleet who fell at Vera Cruz. The public lands committee continued hearings on the bill for regulating water power on public domain. Representative Keating, of Colorado, introduced a bill to provide for the retirement of the Philippine scout officers who served in the civil war, Spanish war or Philippine insurrection, or five years in the regular United States army. Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution to investigate the character and value to the general public of the river and harbor projects "to which the government is now committed, aggregating $305,000,000."

Tuesday, May 5.

SENATE — Senator La Follette spoke on his bill making it unlawful to attempt to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senator Stone advocated the repeal of the toll exemption law, and defended the policy of the President. Senators Bristow and Bradley will speak today against repeal. Senator Lippitt offered a resolution asking the President for verification of the report that he favors Villa for president of Mexico. Senator Lodge read into the record an account of the murders and and other crimes of Pancho Villa, the Mexican military commander.

HOUSE—Debate continued on the naval appropriation bill, and the administration's two-battleship program was sustained by a vote of 162 to 41. The district committee held a hearing on the sanitary housing bill of Representative Borland. The judiciary committee reported without recommendation the prohibition and woman's suffrage constitutional amendment resolutions. The Interstate Commerce Committee considered a bill to provide federal control of railroad capitalizations. A night session was held for the consideration of claim bills.

Wednesday, May 6.

SENATE—Senator Bradley in an eloquent speech opposed the repeal of the toll exemption bill. Senator O'Gorman will speak on the toll bill today in opposition to the administration's measure. If time permits, Senator Bradley will follow. Discussion of the agricultural appropriation bill continued for a short time. Senator Lippitt's resolution asking the President to explain reports that he intends to support Gen. Villa for the Mexican presidency was tabled after Mr. Lippitt had severely criticized the policy of the administration.

HOUSE—Miscellaneous bills on the calendar were considered. Interstate commerce committee resumed discussion of the railroad capitalization control bill. Secretary Lane, before the public lands committee, advocated the Ferris bill regulating waterpowers on public domain. Judiciary subcommittee resumed hearing on the impeachment charges against Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia supreme court. The secretary of war submitted a request for an immediate appropriation of $25,000 for sanitary care of military posts and equipment of Panama canal zone. The war department reported adversely on the proposed federal improvement of Bayou St. John, Orleans parish, La.

Thursday, May 7.

SENATE—Resumed toll exemption repeal debate. Senator O'Gorman opposing the bill. Senator Chamberlain introduced bill authorizing President to recruit army above 100,000 limitation.

HOUSE—Debate on naval appropriation bill resumed. Interstate commerce committee favorably reported bill to control railroad issues of stocks and bonds. Adopted Heflin resolution designating second Sunday in May as mothers' day. Judiciary committee favorably reported senate bill to create additional federal judgeship in southern California. Rules committee reported special rule for expediting senate bill providing temporary method of conducting nominations and election of United States senators.

Friday, May 8.

SENATE—Voted to send committee to Vera Cruz victims' funeral.

HOUSE—Began debate on pension appropriation bill carrying $169,150,000. Representative Langley, of Kentucky, Republican, in speech upheld the pension system. Labor committee agreed to begin consideration of bill to regulate hours of labor in continuous working plants. Judiciary sub-committee resumed testimony on impeachment charges against Associate Justice Wright, of District of Columbia supreme court.

Saturday, May 9.

SENATE—Resumed debate on Panama exemption repeal bill. Adjourned until Tuesday.

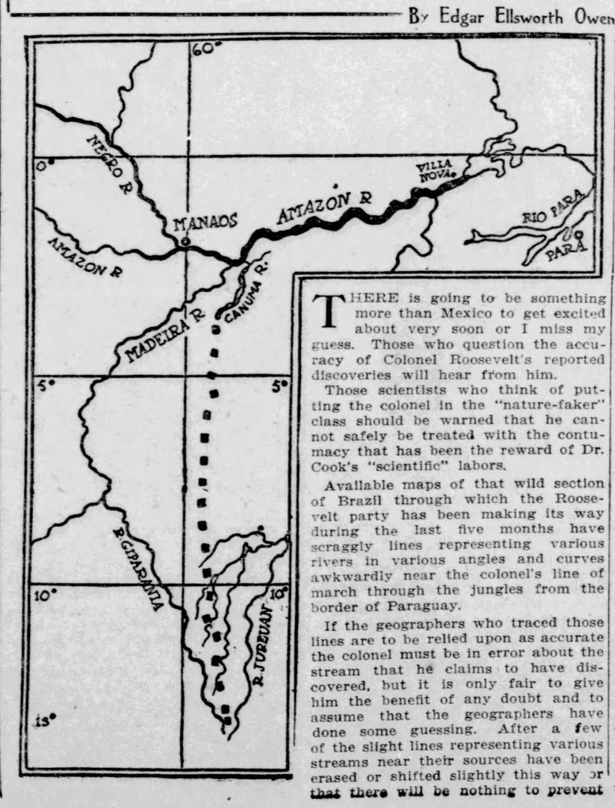
HOUSE—Continued debate on pension appropriation bill. Education committee heard motion picture men regarding federal censorship. Pension appropriation bill passed after lively debate on numerous amendments, which were voted down. Election committee favorably reported bill for popular election of senators. Elections committee reported that the Democratic congressional committee has not violated law in assessing members for expenses of congressional campaign. War department submitted additional deficiency estimates, aggregating $2,701,327 for supplies, transportation, etc., for troops in Mexico.

A Five-Mile Tunnel.

Work on the longest tunnel on the side of the Atlantic has been started at Mt. McDonald for the Canadian Pacific railway. The tunnel will be a little over five miles long; it will have a 1,700-foot approach on the west side and a 2,600-foot approach on the east side. It will lower the gradient of the road 545 feet, and shorten the distance by four miles and practically do away with danger from snow slides. Before work can be started on the main tunnel the course of the Illesillettewait river will have to be changed for nearly a mile

Discoveries of Roosevelt Worry Geographers

By Edgar Ellsworth Owen, in Chicago Record-Herald



THERE is going to be something more than Mexico to get excited about very soon or I miss my guess. Those who question the accuracy of Colonel Roosevelt's reported discoveries will hear from him.

Those scientists who think of putting the colonel in the "nature-faker" class should be warned that he cannot safely be treated with the contumacy that has been the reward of Dr. Cook's "scientific" labors.

Available maps of that wild section of Brazil through which the Roosevelt party has been making its way during the last five months have scraggly lines representing various rivers in various angles and curves awkwardly near the colonel's line of march through the jungles from the border of Paraguay.

If the geographers who traced those lines are to be relied upon as accurate the colonel must be in error about the stream that he claims to have discovered, but it is only fair to give him the benefit of any doubt and to assume that the geographers have done some guessing. After a few of the slight lines representing various streams near their sources have been erased or shifted slightly this way or that there will be nothing to prevent tracing a new line representing the stream newly found. Then to the northward is the vast wilderness through which the Roosevelt party labored, with nothing on the map to prevent an almost directly northward flow of the river called by Roosevelt the Duvida.

It may not be an unreasonable conclusion that the stream in question has been known at its confluence with the Madeira as the Canoma or Canuma, which seems never to have been explored far to the southward. If that should prove to be the fact, both Sir Clements Markham and Colonel Roosevelt would be able to show themselves vindicated. Presumably data will be offered by the Roosevelt party sufficient to clear any doubt that may arise and to require the making of new maps of Brazil. In fact, since he left New York last October the colonel's circumambaging tour has been one to makes lines where only blank spaces have been on the map, to say nothing of the state of trepidation in which the denziens of the tropical jungle have been left.

You may recall the fact that Roosevelt's hunting party made Corumba its starting point. Distances through the unexplored part of Brazil are great and few details have reached the world of the expedition of this party. The journey was almost directly northward to Manoas, which is about 200 miles from the equator.

The accompanying map will show the position of the Madeira and Amazon rivers with relation to the supposed position of the river called by Roosevelt the Duvida, and which is in a broken line. The Canuma, where it joins the Madeira, is shown, but its course through the wilderness never has been traced.

Rivers of Brazil have an importance not given to any other rivers in the world, because they form almost the only highways of commerce. The Amazon, with its great branches, the Negro, Japura, Madeira, Tapajos, Tocantins and others, afford a remarkable system of internal navigation that will be found even greater if the Duvida proves to be practical for navigation. The total length of the Amazon and its main branches within Brazil has been estimated at 19,000 miles, of which 13,000 miles are navigable.

A baby doesn't get credit for having temperament. It is just mean, like its daddy.

FORCED BY GRATITUDE OF HUNDREDS

To Repeat His Offer of Feb. 19th in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

I have been so moved the past few weeks by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade Readers, that I have decided to make again the offer which I made in the Feb. 19 issue. This is what I said: "I am going to Give Away a Free Treatment for Deafness, to every sufferer who asks for it."

The letters of request have poured in; letters of grateful thanks have also poured in. From every part of the continent, the people whom I have cured of that terrible affliction—Deafness—are thanking me.

A letter from the Far West says, "Allow me to thank you a thousand times for the good hearing you have restored to me." A letter from New England says, "I bless the day I saw your offer, for you have cured me of Deafness."

Deafness Treatment Free

These many letters of gratitude have touched my heart, and so I say again to the readers of The Toledo Weekly Blade "I will give away a Free Treatment for Deafness to every sufferer who writes for it."

This offer can only be made for a very short time. If you are Deaf, or have any trouble with your ears, write for a Free Treatment.

This treatment is entirely free. I want to help you. I know what you suffer in the approach of Deafness, and the intolerable agony of complete Deafness. I know that I have cured many people who were Deaf. I want you to have the same opportunity to hear again. Write today for my treatment for Deafness.

Send of now, a post card or letter request. Don't delay, or it may be too late. If you have even the slightest feeling that something is wrong with your ears, be on the safe side and send for treatment. It won't cost you anything. If you are growing Deaf, and have become discouraged and tired of experimenting, profit by the example of those who have been cured by my treatment. Many of these people thought that they never could be cured, they had tried so many different things which never did them any good. My treatment restored their hearing. Write today for a Free Deafness Treatment, to **Deafness Specialist Sprouls 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.**

3-Grain Tablet Makes Flesh.

Any one wishing to add to their weight, improve their color, and restore a normal condition of the stomach and nerves, should adopt the wonderfully successful treatment known to physicians and druggists as "3-grain hypo-nuclane tablets," put up in sealed packages with full directions for home use. Red lips, pink cheeks and 10 to 30 pounds increase in weight are not uncommon results from several months' usage. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Don't Suffer. Send postcard for a complete medical treatise and news of a scientific remedy **thoroughly guaranteed.** No opium. No cocaine. Relief positive. **Reeve Chemical Co., Box 2639, Boston Mass.**

Reduced 95 Pounds!

See these two engravings from actual photos showing Mrs. Carrie Haupt before and after getting rid of 95 lbs. of unhealthy, superfluous fat. She sent for a free book published by Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 East 22d St., N. New York. A multitude of others have reduced from 25 to 100 lbs. with great benefit to health, appearance and contentment. A genuine method of home self-treatment—no loss of time, no starving or exhausting exercise. Reports of astonishing, easy, steady loss of fat and improvement in health, figure, etc., after all else has failed. Any man or woman who is seeking a true, safe and sane method of fat reduction should send for the free book above mentioned; it will come in plain wrapper, postpaid, with collection of proofs and free testing treatment.

MILLION SEE CORTEGE FOR NAVY'S DEAD

President, With Bared Head, Rides in Carriage Behind 17 Coffins to the Navy Yard.

New York, May 11.—To the men of the navy who died in the occupation of Vera Cruz, the city, the state and the nation paid tribute today in a demonstration chiefly remarkable for its silence and solemnity.

For four miles through the city streets the funeral cortege passed. Behind it in an open carriage rode the President. He sat for the most part with head bared, though the May sun beat down upon him and the mercury climbed above 70.

Silence Oppressive.

Perhaps a million persons saw the coffins, each on a caisson, borne from the Battery plaza in lower Manhattan to the navy yard in Brooklyn.

The procession was nearly two hours in passing. Such was the feeling of the massed thousands that a silence at times, particularly in the canyons of lower Broadway, was oppressive. There were a few sporadic outbursts of applause as the President's carriage passed, but these were quickly hushed.

At Dey street came the first short burst of such applause. It was started by a girl in white on the sidewalk who clapped her hands, doubtless from nervousness.

Feels Sting of Sneers.

Though there were but 17 of the dead in the procession, Secretary of the Navy Daniels made it plain that the ceremonies were for all who had died at Vera Cruz—not only the 17 whose bodies were brought up by the cruiser Montana, but also for Clarence Harshberger and Henry Pulliam, who have since died.

The religious ceremony at the navy yard was more impressive, if possible, than was the sight of the slow moving cortege. "I was never in a battle or under fire," said President Wilson in his brief address; "but I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you, for when they shoot at you they take your natural life and when they sneer at you they wound your heart."

"We have gone to Mexico," he said in another part of his address, "to serve mankind if we can find the way. We don't want to fight the Mexicans; we want to serve them.

"A war of aggression is not a thing in which it is proud to die, but a war of service is a war in which it is a proud thing to die."

Throughout the procession mounted police closely guarded the President in a hollow square, a secret service man rode on the box with a gray-haired coachman, and others marched behind and beside the vehicle. Seated in the carriage with Mr. Wilson were Secretary Tumulty and his physician and naval aide, Dr. Cary Grayson.

Mitchel Joins President.

At the City Hall, where the cortege halted while Mayor Mitchel placed the city's wreath on a coffin and delivered a short speech, the mayor stepped through the crowd and entered the President's carriage. He rode with him to the navy yard.

As the procession passed the partly completed Equitable structure on lower Broadway a strange sight met the President's gaze. Above him, tier upon tier, were seated more than 1,000 workmen in their overalls. With the ease their calling brings, they bestrode the arms and girders high above the sidewalk, and from their point of vantage they looked down upon the passing cortege. Many waved their hands. The President, looking up, lifted his hat and smiled.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS IN HONOR OF THE FIRST TO DIE

NEW YORK, May 11.—President Wilson had no formal address prepared for the ceremonies at the Brooklyn navy yard today. Secretary Daniels read to him the names of the 19 American dead in whose honor the services were held. The President's reply was delivered with slow impressiveness. His voice was low and fervent and his face was grave.

"Mr. Secretary," he said, "I know that the feelings which characterize all who stand about me are not feelings that can be expressed in eloquence or oratory. For my own part, I have a mixture of feeling.

"The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief, that these lads should have had to go to their death. But yet I feel a profound pride and envy that they should have been permitted to do their duty so nobly.

They Died for Others.

"Their duty is not uncommon. Men are performing it in the ordinary walks of life, but what gives these men peculiar distinction is that they did not give their lives for themselves, but gave their lives for us because we as a nation called upon them.

"Are you sorry for the lads? Are you sorry for the way they will be remembered? I hope to God none of you will join the list, but if you will, you will join an immortal company, and while there goes out of our hearts an affectionate sympathy for them, we know why we do not go away from this occasion with our hearts cast down, but with confidence that all will be worked out.

Would Serve Mankind.

"We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind if we can find the way. We don't want to fight the Mexicans, we want to serve them.

"A war of aggression is not a thing in which it is proud to die, but a war of service is a war in which it is a proud thing to die."

The President then referred to the cosmopolitan personnel of the victims.

"I listened to the list," he added, with a profound feeling, "because they were not Irishmen, or Germans, or Hebrews when they went to Vera Cruz. They were Americans, and no matter where their people came from they did the things that were American.

"War is only a sort of dramatic representation, a symbol of a thousand forms of duty. I never was in battle or under fire, but I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you, for when they shoot at you they take your natural life and when they sneer at you they wound your heart.

"As I think of these spirits that have gone from us, I know that the way is cleaner for the future, for they have shown us the way."

The Dead From the First Battle

The dead from Vera Cruz are:

BOSWELL, LOUIS FRANK, chief gunner's mate, battleship Michigan, Coulterville, Ill.

DEFABBIO, GABRIEL A., gunner's mate, battleship New Jersey, Batavia, N. Y.

DE LOWRY, FRANCIS P., seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Pittsburg.

DEVORICK, FRANK, ordinary seaman, battleship South Carolina, Blakesburg, Iowa.

FISHER, ELZIE C., ordinary seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Forest, Miss.

FRIED, LOUIS OSCAR, ordinary seaman, battleship Arkansas, Gretna, Louisiana.

FROHLICHSTEIN, E. H., seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Mobile, Alabama.

HAGGERTY, DANIEL ALOYSIUS, private marine corps, Cambridge, Mass.

LANE, DENNIS J., seaman, battleship New Hampshire, New York city.

MARTEN, SAMUEL, private marine corps, Chicago.

PERCY, RUFUS EDWARD, private marine corps, Concord, N. H.

POINSETT, GEORGE, seaman, battleship Florida, Philadelphia.

SCHUMACHER, JOHN F., coxswain, battleship Florida, Brooklyn.

SMITH, CHARLES ALLEN, ordinary seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Philadelphia.

STREAM, ALBIN ERIC, ordinary seaman, battleship New Jersey, Brooklyn.

SUMMERLIN, RANDOLPH, private marine corps, Willacoochee, Ga.

WATSON, WALTER L., ordinary seaman, battleship Arkansas, Orleans, Mass.

Of these 14 will be sent from the navy yard to relatives. The bodies of three—Haggerty, Percy and Watson—will be taken back on the Montana for removal to New England.

MOTHERS' DAY MAKES NEW MEXICAN HOLIDAY

Vera Cruz, May 11.—Natives awoke to the realization today that American occupation had added a new holiday to the long list prevailing in Mexico.

Many Americans appeared yesterday wearing white boutonieres. Today natives learned they had been observing "Mother's Day" under edict by Gen. Funston, following President Wilson's proclamation.

DEATH STILLS HER VOICE

MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.

FAMED SONGBIRD IS DEAD IN JAVA

American Operatic and Concert Star Falls a Victim to Pneumonia.

Batavia, Java, May 11.—The body of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the American singer who died here from pneumonia last night, is to be sent to the United States. It will leave here on May 16 enclosed in a Chinese casket.

Mme. Nordica had been ill since the steamer Tasman, on which she was a passenger, went ashore on Bramble Cay, in the Guly of Papua, December 28, last. Nervous prostration was followed by pneumonia.

Disobeys Physician.

The Tasman was floated three days later and put into Thursday Island. There Mme. Nordica was placed under the care of a physician, who remained in constant attendance upon her until April 1, when she sailed for Batavia. It was against the advice of her physician that she made the trip.

It was the intention of Mme. Nordica when she came here to sail for Genoa, where she was to meet her husband, George W. Young, a New York banker. She already had taken passage for the voyage when the relapse occurred.

Was American Singer.

Lillian Nordica was an American singer of world-wide fame. Her admirers ranged from the men of the Bowery section of New York, where she had sung at mission meetings, to the most critical box holders of grand opera houses in all the world's great musical centers. The purity of her voice, employed in many tongues, had delighted hundreds of thousands since the day, 40 years ago, she first appeared in public as soprano soloist at Grace Church in Boston.

Nordica and Eames—although the latter was born of American parents in far-off China—were of old New England stock, both claimed by the state of Maine, and they made up a notable American contribution to the operatic world. A farmhouse built by the prima donna's great-grandfather on a hill just outside the village of Farmington, Maine, was Nordica's birthplace, in 1859. Her true name was Lillian Norton. She changed it to the Italian, Nordica, 20 years later, when she began to study in Italy for an operatic career.

Graduate of Boston.

After her graduation from the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and successful singing of the leading roles in several of the oratorios given by the Haendel and Hadyn Society, she went to Europe, in 1878, as a soloist with Gilmore's band. She clung tenaciously to classical music, and was well received by great audiences in the Crystal Palace, London, and the Trocadero, Paris. She decided to remain in Europe and attempt an operatic career. She went to Milan and became a pupil of Sangiovanni, and within six months she had mastered ten operas.

Her debut in opera was at Brescia in 1879 in La Traviata. After a trip to St. Petersburg she appeared for trial before Ambrose Thomas and the impressario, Vancerbell, who engaged her for the Grand Opera House in Paris. Her first appearance there, in 1882, as Marguerite in Faust was a triumph. The critics observed her American accent, but said it gave piquancy to her tone, and her acting was lauded as equal to her singing.

She returned to America and toured this country with great success. In the succeeding years she appeared in opera or concert in almost every city of musical culture in the world. Her repertoire included more than fifty operas. Her success with Wagnerian roles became the pinnacle of her fame. At Bayreuth in 1894 she appeared as Elsa in Lohengrin, and she is, perhaps, best remembered in that part. She received decorations of various sorts abroad, and gifts without number from friends at home. The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House presented her with a diamond tiara.

Her matrimonial ventures numbered three. She was first married in 1882 to Frederick A. Gower, a wealthy electrician and a native of her state of Maine, whom she met in Paris. Shortly after she had begun separation proceedings in 1884, Gower disappeared. He attempted a balloon trip across the English channel. Although the balloon was later found, nothing was ever heard or seen of him.

In 1896 Mme. Nordica married Zoltan Doeme, a Hungarian army officer and singer, from whom she secured a divorce in 1905.

Wife of a Banker.

Her third marriage was in London, in 1909, to George W. Young, a wealthy New York banker. It was announced at that time that Nordica would retire from the stage, but after a honeymoon spent in part at the old Norton homestead in Maine, she decided upon a farewell concert tour of the world. It was while making one leg of this trip on the Dutch steamer Tasman that the vessel ran ashore on Thursday Island in the Antipodes. The shock of the accident and exposure brought on pneumonia. Mme. Nordica's admirers felt it to be a particularly tragic circumstance that the famous singer should have fallen dangerously ill on the other side of the world.

Her body undoubtedly will be brought directly to this country and be buried near the old homestead in Maine.

The Nordica fortune must be large. It was published as a fact in 1909 that she had made $128,000 during that season alone. Much of her money went toward realizing her dream of "a Bayreuth in America." She bought a large tract of land along the Hudson, near Ossinging, and, with great enthusiasm, sketched plans for a great musical institute. It was said a million dollars was back of the scheme, but it was never brought to full realization.

MOURNERS RIOT IN J. D.'S CHURCH

Police Make Ten Arrests When Their Leader Hurls Murder Charge.

New York, May 11.—The police made 10 arrests in Calvary Baptist Church is suppresing an attempted demonstration during the Sunday morning service against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who teaches Sunday school at the church. Mr. Rockefeller was not present, remaining at his country home in Pocantico Hills.

Sunday's demonstrants were a new group calling itself the "Church of the Revolution," led by Bouck White, formerly pastor of a Congregationalist church in Brooklyn. White and nine followers, including a woman, were removed from the church to patrol wagons.

Two Needed Medical Aid.

Several were bruised in resisting ejection, and two needed medical assistance. They were arraigned on the common complaint of disorderly conduct. White was also charged with disturbing a religious service.

Public announcement by White that, in sympathy with the Colorado strikers, he would attempt to address the worshipers had caused a force of detectives to be sent to the building.

Arriving at the commencement of the service, White took a rear seat in a side aisle. He remained quiet until the announcement of the text of the sermon, and then started toward the pulpit. He reached the front pew, where he turned and cried: "I am here to speak the truth."

Hurls Murder Charge.

Seized by detectives, he was pushed down the aisle. Half way down he grasped a pew, and, shouting in the face of worshipers, he said he wanted to speak of a member of the church who was guilty of the murder of 42 men, women and children.

White's followers darted toward their leader from different parts of the auditorium, but were seized one by one by the detectives. Dr. Woelfkin, who had remained in the pulpit during the minutes' disturbance, completed the services without reference to the occasion.

Storm Pocantico Hills.

Sixteen "mourners," with crepe-banded sleeves, journeyed up to the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills and marched up and down in front of the gates for several hours. Armed guards barred their entrance. When one woman climbed a tree near the main gate and tried to drop over the fence into the grounds, the guards made her descend on the outside.

WINTER WHEAT CROP SETS MARK

Washington, May 8.—The greatest crop of winter wheat ever grown, one-fifth again as large as the record crop grown last year, and more than half again as large as that harvested in 1912, is indicated by statistics announced by the department of agriculture today.

In all, 630,000,000 bushels will be produced if the highly favorable conditions existing since the crop was planted last fall, continue until harvest time. The acreage abandoned through unfavorable conditions of the winter amounted to only 3.1 per cent of the area planted, an unusually low area. This makes the area remaining to be harvested a record one of 35,387,000 acres.

Indications are that Kansas will have a crop of 132,000,0000 bushels, or 45,500,000 bushels more than last year, and Oklahoma 35,500,000 or 17,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Acreage remaining on May 1 to be harvested, condition on May 1, and estimated production by states (000's omitted in acreage production) follow:

State	Acreage	Condition	Production.
New York	360	95	7,500
New Jersey	79	93	1,400
Pennsylvania	1,312	94	23,400
Delaware	114	94	1,900
Maryland	612	94	9,900
Virginia	779	95	10,000
West Virginia	236	95	3,200
No. Carolina	611	92	6,500
So. Carolina	80	88	900
Georgia	140	90	1,600
Ohio	**2,090**	**96**	**38,900**
Indiana	2,485	45	500
Illinois	2,576	97	47,500
Michigan	879	92	15,800
Wisconsin	85	89	1,600
Minnesota	41	89	700
Iowa	475	89	11,100
Missouri	2,549	99	44,200
So. Dakota	69	88	1,000
Nebraska	3,123	94	63,100
Kansas	7,950	96	132,000
Kentucky	745	98	10,200
Tennessee	709	97	8,600
Alabama	31	92	400
Mississippi	1	90	
Texas	1,082	90	15,600
Oklahoma	2,462	96	35,500
Arkansas	105	97	1,300
Montana	481	96	12,900
Wyoming	41	96	1,100
Colorado	194	95	4,800
New Mexico	42	93	900
Arizona	31	94	900
Utah	223	99	5,500
Nevada	18	97	400
Idaho	339	99	10,100
Washington	1,201	98	33,000
Oregon	622	102	15,200
CaCliforna	408	95	7,800

Rye condition 93.4. Hay lands condition 90.9. Hay on farms, 7,832,000 tons. Pasture condition, 88.3. Spring plowing, 70.9 per cent completed. Spring planting, 56.4 per cent completed.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, May 11.—Wheat opened unchanged in price today, but the market was firm. Outside markets were 1-4c to 3-8c higher; on the upturn there was a good amount of selling orders uncovered, and prices dropped perceptibly; the weakness in the local market spread to the entire list.

Lack of offerings under a continued firm demand occasioned by lower temperatures caused a further advance and the close in Cash and May wheat was about 1-2c higher. Other futures were stronger.

TOLEDO.

		High.	Low.	Close May 11.	Close May 9.
Wheat—					
Cash	99	....	....	99½	99
May	99	99½	98⅜	99½	99
July	86⅝	87⅛	86½	87	86⅝
Sept.	86½	86⅞	86½	86⅝	86⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	70½	70
May	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	69
July	67⅝	68	67⅝	68	67½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42	41¾
May	41	41⅝	41	41¾	40⅞
July	40	40½	40	40½	40⅛
Sept.	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37½	37¼
Alsike—					
Clover Seed—					
Cash	7.65	7.65	7.62½	7.62½	7.65
Oct.	7.87½	....	....	7.87½	7.87½-90
Dec	7.87½	....	....	7.87½	7.87½-90
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	61½-63½	61½-63½
Timothy—					
Cash	2.37½	....	....	2.37½	2.37½
Sept.	2.45	....	....	2.45	2.45

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93⅞	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝	93⅝
July	85⅝	86¼	85⅜	86¼	85⅝
Sept.	84⅞	85⅛	84½	85⅛	84⅝
Corn—					
May	66⅝	67¼	66⅝	67⅛	66⅜
July, old	65⅜	66	65⅜	66	65⅜
July, new	65⅜	66	65⅛	66	65⅜
Sept., old	64⅞	65¼	64⅞	65⅛	64⅝
Sept., new	64⅞	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	64½
Oats—					
May	37⅜	38⅝	37⅜	38¼	37⅞
July	37¼	37⅝	37	37⅝	37
Sept.	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	19.25	....	....	19.30	19.35
July	19.00	19.05	19.00	19.02	19.05
Sept.	19.70	19.77	19.62	19.75	19.75
Lard—					
May	....	....	....	9.90	9.90
July	10.00	10.05	9.97	10.02	10.05
Sept.	10.15	10.22	10.15	10.20	10.20
Ribs—					
May	10.92	....	....	10.95	10.92
July	11.07	11.10	11.02	11.10	11.10
Sept.	11.15	11.25	11.17	11.22	11.20

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	90¾	90⅝
July	....	....	....	91¾	90⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	93½	93¼
July	....	....	....	94¼	93⅝

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, May 9.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 28@28¼c; prints, 29@29½c; firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 24½@25c; process extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23¼@24c; fancy dairy, 19@20c; choice, 16@17c; packing stock, No 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c. Cheese—American, whole milk, new, 4½@15c; brick fancy, 14@16c; choice, 11@13c; Swiss, fancy, open, 20@21c; do. choice, 18@19c; block Swiss, 18@19c; limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do. choice, 15@16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, free cases, 21c; do. extra firsts, free cases, 20½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 20c; do. seconds, 17c. Live poultry, broilers, 1¼@1½ lbs., 35@40c a pound. Potatoes—Best grades in carlots, 73; jobbing, 75@78c bu.; Florida, Hastings, $5.25 bbl.; Triumph, $1.75 a hamper; Delaware sweets, 50@65c a hamper. Poultry—Chickens, 17½@18c.

New York Produce.

New York, May 11.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $4.50@4.65; winter straights, $4.20@4.35; winter patents, $4.40@4.70; spring clears, $4.00@4.15; extra No. 1 winter, $3.55@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.10@4.20. Wheat without transactions. Pork quiet; mess, $22.00@22.50; family, $23.00@26.00; short clear, $19.50@21.50. Beef steady; mess, $17.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard steady middle west, $10.05@10.15. Petroleum steady; refined, New York bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay steady; prime, $1.12½; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.00@1.05; No. 3, 80c; shipping, 75@80c. Hides steady; Bogota, 28¾@29 1-4c Central America, 28¾c; hemlock firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c. Raw sugar firm; molasses, 3.49c; centrifugal, 3.14c; a. Refined steady; cut loaf, $5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.20c; XXXX powdered, 4.10c; powdered, 4.05c; fine granulated, 3.95c; diamond A, 3.95c; confectioners' A, 3.85c; No. 1, 3.70c.

Cotton.

New York, May 11.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; May, 12.59c; July, 12.27c; Aug., 12.08c; Oct., 11.66c; Dec., 11.64c; Jan., 11.56c.

The market turned easier around midday on the favorable detailed weather reports with prices selling back to or a shade under Saturday's closing figure.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 3 to 7 points today in response to higher cables than expected, while there was also some scattered buying on predictions for unsettled weather in the western belt. Trading was very quiet, however, and the market showed little feature, after the call, with fluctuations narrow. The weather map indicated generally favorable condition in the belt over Sunday.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; higher, good to choice heavy steers, $8.75@9.25; choice fat steers, $8.50@8.75; common to fair steers, $6.00@7.50; good to choice heifers, $7.50@8.00; good to choice fat cows, $6.50@7.00; common to fair cows, $4.50@5.50; choice butcher bulls, $7.50@8.00; milch cows, $70@85. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; steady; prime heavies, $8.60@8.65; all other grades, $8.65@8.70. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; higher; top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $8.10. Calves—Receipts, 700; steady; top, $10.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market active and strong. Choice fat steers, $8.25@8.50; fair to good butcher steers, $8.00@8.25; good to choice heifers, $7.25@7.75; good to choice cows, $6.50@6.75; milchers and springs, $50 to $75.

Calves—Receipts 600; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $9.75@10.25; fair to good, $9.00@9.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,000; market 25c higher. Good to choice spring lambs, $7.85@8.00; fair to good, $7.00@7.50; sheep, choice wethers, $5.50@5.75; fair to good, $5.25@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 15c to 20c lower. Yorkers, mixed, heavies, $8.55; light yorkers and pigs, $8.60; roughs, $7.65; stags, $6.75.

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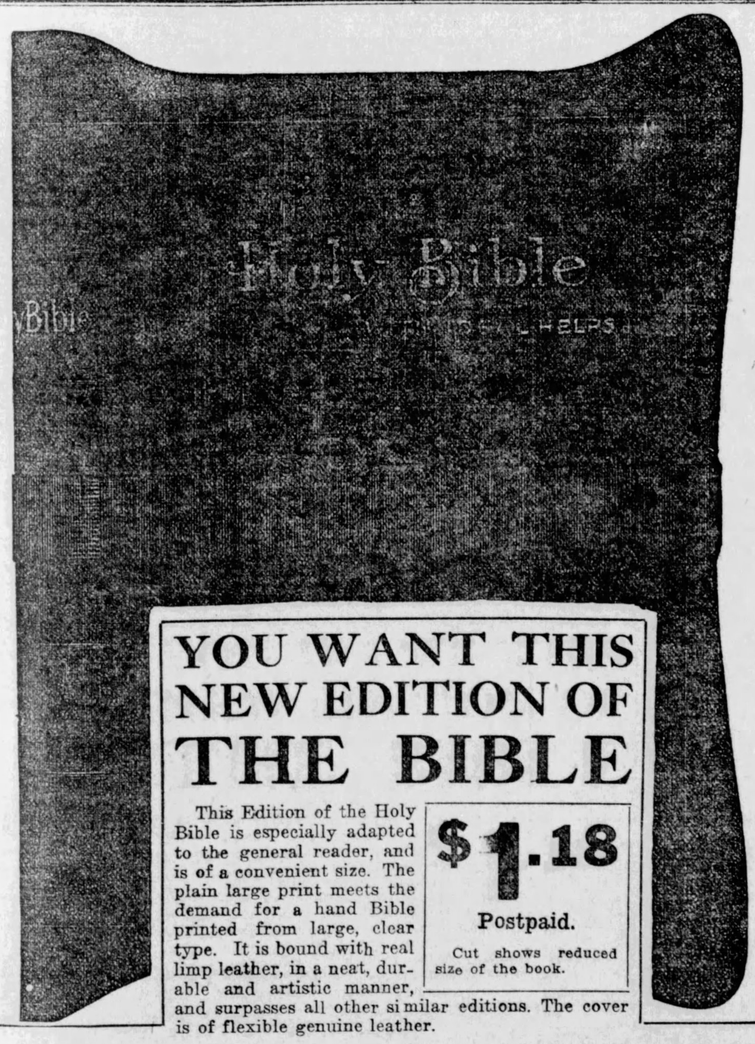

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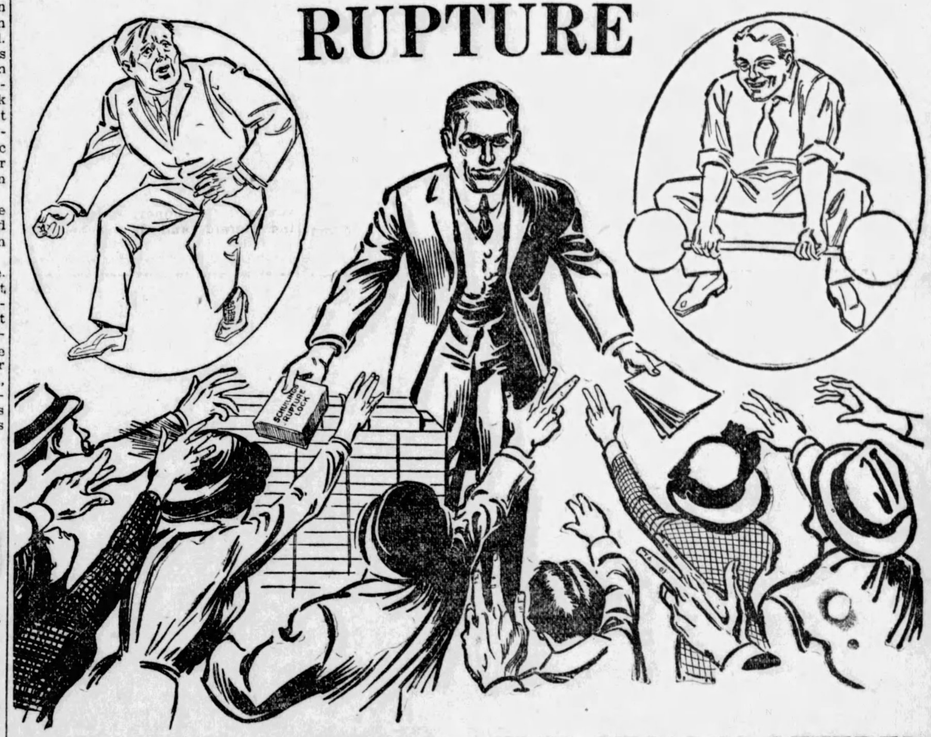
This Man Can CURE Your RUPTURE



WONDERFUL INVENTION REPLACES TRUSS

Rupture Now Supported and Actually Cured Without Use of Old-Fashioned, Ill-fitting Steel Spring or Elastic Harness.

Here's joyous news for you, for every Rupture sufferer. Think of it! Now you can take your old-fashioned, flesh-binding, ill-fitting, ever-slipping, steel spring, elastic band or leg strap harness and do just what you've felt like doing many times before—throw it into the fire and burn it up. That's the place for it, too, for such instruments of torture not only make life miserable for the wearer but often permanently damage his or her general health.

Now it is possible with the aid of a single but ingenious device, the Schulling Rupture Lock, to hold the rupture perfectly at all times, under any and all conditions, and to be perfectly and absolutely comfortable while wearing it.

The Schulling Rupture Lock is an entirely new idea, different in construction from any other device obtainable for this purpose. It is surprisingly simple, no springs to gouge into the flesh, no elastic bands to rot and smell, no leg straps to make you feel harnessed up like a truck horse, no improperly constructed pads to press directly into and enlarge the rupture opening. The Schulling Rupture Lock is scientific and so constructed that it is impossible for it to gouge, bind, slip or get out of place. It is the most comfortable device ever invented for the support and cure of Rupture.

Experience in many of the most severe and aggravated cases that could be found has proved that the **Schulling Rupture Lock** not only holds the rupture with soothing firmness and perfect comfort, but does it in a way that permits rapid healing and complete and lasting **cure.** Hundreds who have used it say it is a blessing long looked and yearned for by the rupture afflicted.

SEND THIS TODAY

I am determined to prove the wonders of this Rupture Lock to all. Write to me **now, this very day,** and get my 30 day **FREE TRIAL OFFER. Now, now** while you are thinking of it and have the address in front of you, **now is the time;** you've suffered long enough. The grandest surprise of **your life awaits you.**

READ THESE WORDS

The following are extracts from a few of hundreds of similar letters that have been received by The Schulling Rupture Institute from former sufferers in all parts of the country.

CURED IN 4 MONTHS.
"I was fitted with the Schulling Rupture Lock four months ago and now find that the ruptured openings are entirely healed up. I am 81 years old and never expected a cure at my age."
Columbus, Ind. JOHN SCHINNERER.

WAS RUPTURED 10 YEARS—CURED.
"I had been ruptured for years—had worn all kinds of trusses and appliances, but all to no avail until your lock was tried. It held my rupture as nothing before had done. Wore it for eight months and was completely cured."
Cor. Prescott and So. Division Sts.
Grand Rapids, Mich. EDWARD E. DICKERSON.

SUFFERED 20 YEARS—NOW WELL.
"For twenty years I suffered with the worst kind of double hernia. I tried half a dozen kinds of trusses without success. Was told to try a Schulling Rupture Lock. It cured my ruptures in nine months."
Grand Rapids, Mich. WALTER WAY.

ONLY ONE THAT GAVE RELIEF.
"Of the numerous different trusses that I have bought since my rupture first showed itself ten years ago, your Rupture Lock was the only one that gave me the right support and at the same time comfortable to wear. Will answer all who are looking for comfort and a cure."
Street, Maryand. WM. C. DIEHL.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE.
"Your Rupture Lock cured me entirely. The ruptured opening was so large I could put two fingers into it—now I can't even find it."
R. F. D. Blue Ridge, N. Y. BONIE CROSS.

ENTIRELY CURED.
"I have taken off the Schulling Rupture Lock three months ago and am entirely cured of a stubborn rupture. I am 41 years old, was ruptured ten years and could stick two fingers into the opening."
Red Wing, Minn. ALFRED STARINCH.

FREE TRIAL IS OFFERED TO EVERY SUFFERER

Now Is the Time—Here Is Your Chance to Discard Your Truss Forever and CURE Your Rupture.

Without risking a penny or taking any chances you can obtain the wonderful **Schulling Rupture Lock,** perfectly fitted to the individual requirements of your case, enjoy its luxurious comfort and its inestimable benefit for 30 days. You can prove to yourself by an actual test in your own case that there is at least **one** device within your reach that will hold your rupture perfectly while you go about your duties, while you walk, run, strain, bend, twist or move about in any way you like and that it never slips. The **Schulling Rupture Lock Can't slip, Can't** bind, **Can't** pinch. You will feel like shouting with joy before you've worn it one day.

Read the statements in the center of this article from persons who have tested it. The results they describe are wonderful.

Rupture Book FREE

Write this very day for the Schulling Book, "How to Cure Rupture," a scientific work in everyday language, telling all about this awful affliction, the modern method of cure and fully describing the Schulling Rupture Lock. With it will be sent full particulars of the **Free Trial Offer,** the acceptance of which will enable you to learn by actual experience the wonders this modern scientific device is accomplishing.

Write today—simply fill in the coupon below or send your name and address on a post card.

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GEN. HUERTA WILL RELEASE U. S. CONSUL

This Government Operate Lighthouse, but Denies Mexican Island Was Seized.

Washington, May 12.—While Huerta's mediating mission steamed north from Vera Cruz today and the American delegates began plans of organization for the Niagara Falls conference, these three important phases in the Mexican situation stood out, demanding urgent attention:

The fate of John R. Silliman, United States vice counsel at Saltillo, reported held by Huerta's soldiers.

Disposition of five South Americans arrested for sniping operations at Vera Cruz.

Settlement of the "occupation" of Lobos island, which drew a protest from Huerta's foreign minister.

Silliman's case was among the first of the developments that were to be submitted to President Wilson when he returned today from New York, where yesterday he paid tribute for the nation to the Americans who fell at Vera Cruz.

Washington, May 12.—Senor Olivera, the Braizlian minister in Mexico City, informed the state department today that the Mexican government has ordered the immediate release of Vice Consul John R. Silliman, held a prisoner at Saltillo. The minister added that as soon as Mr. Silliman reached Mexico City he would obtain for him safe conduct to Vera Cruz.

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Bryan was emphatic in announcing today, after a conference with the South American envoys, the government's determination to have Consul Silliman released.

The Lobos island incident was taken up by Secretary Daniels soon after his return from the memorial ceremonies. He had before him this report from Rear Admiral Mayo, at Tampico:

"Lobos island has not been occupied. The Dixie and some destroyers anchored there and other vessels have coaled there from a collier. The keepers of Lobos island light deserted it and the Dixie is now maintaining it for the benefit of navigation. I understand that the destroyers have had occasional swimming parties ashore."

Answers Huerta's Protest.

General belief was expressed that this explanation would amply answer Huerta's protest that the United States, by seizing the island had violated the armistice, and would make it plain that the Dixie's commander acted only to insure protection to shipping by maintenance of the Lobos light.

Disposition of the cases of the South Americans arrested at Vera Cruz had been halted pending word from the ministers of their respective countries. When it became known that General Funston proposed to try the men before a military court martial, the Brazilian minister in Mexico City appealed for them. Secretary Garrison decided to postpone action on that, pointing out that properly it should have been made by states of which the prisoners are citizens.

Consul's Case Most Serious.

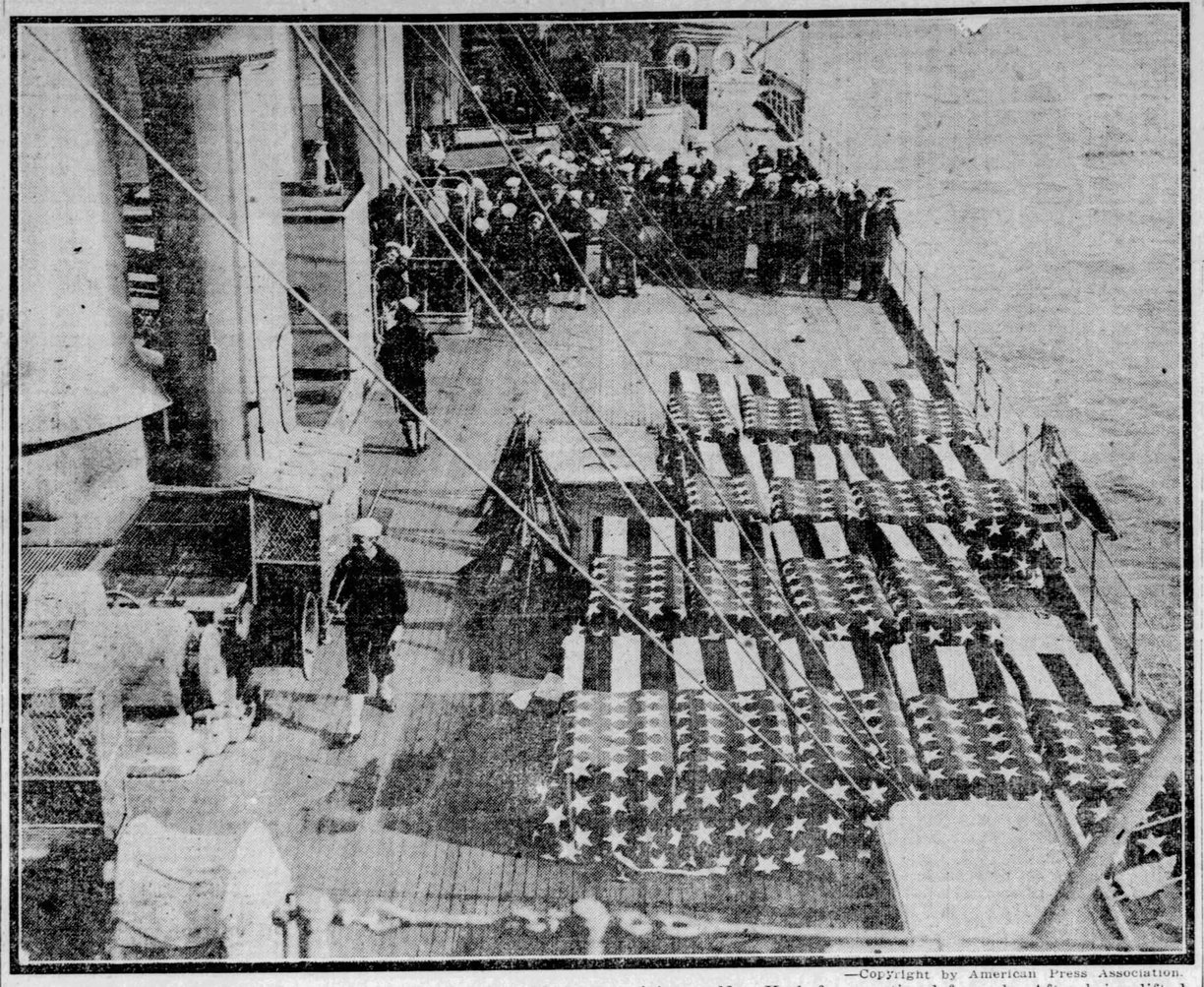
Silliman's case was the most serious phase of the situation that loomed ahead today. Belated reports stated that Silliman, his clerk, Joseph A. Marchani, and several other Americans were arrested at Saltillo by federals. Late dispatches indicated all the Americans had been released, with the exception of Silliman, who, apparently, still is under arrest. Marchani arrived in Vera Cruz late yesterday where he reported to Consul Canada that before he was released he was marched to the consulate where he was forced to open the safe. The federal commander confiscated all its contents, including consular records, money and jewelry. The other Americans released were reported to be on their way in safety today to Vera Cruz.

While officials here were helpless to expedite the release of Silliman, it was known that the Brazilian minister in Mexico City was exerting his good offices to free him. The Silliman incident was regarded as aggravated because the Mexican minister of war last week had assured the French charge d'affaires in Mexico City that neither Silliman nor any Americans "had been in danger."

Death Grapple at Tampico.

While the three new phases featured the day's developments in the diplomatic drama, word anxiously was awaited of the result of fighting at Tampico, where rebels and federals were in a death grapple for territory in which millions of American and British dollars are invested. General Zaragoza, commanding at Tampico, reported to Huerta early today that the constitutionalists had been defeated Saturday with heavy losses. It was believed there had been heavy fighting since then, and that the federal representatives were not necessarily conclusive.

THE VERY END OF THE BATTLE---THE DEAD NEAR HOME



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The flag-covered caskets on the United States steamship Montana arriving at New York for a national funeral. After being lifted from the ship they were placed on gun carriages and taken to the navy yard in an impressive procession.

The President delivered the chief address.

DANIELS DEFENDS TAMPICO ACTION

Washington, May 8.—Essentials of the American policy in Mexico, up to the present time, were reiterated today in a statement by Secretary Daniels, replying to complaints against the withdrawal of United States wraships from the river at Tampico, and to criticism of the department's refusal to take some refugees back to Tampico after they had been removed from the danger zone.

The statement declared the department had considered as its pre-eminent duty the prevention of loss of life and the rescue of foreigners and Americans in peril. The protection of property beyond range of the navy's guns was next to impossible, the statement declared, "but so far as has been possible the navy has endeavored to cool the enthusiasm of an excited populace by the sight of the visible power for reprisal that is displayed by the guns of our warships lying as they are today in practically every port on the east and west coasts."

Secretary Daniels' statement explained that when the occupation of Vera Cruz was decided upon the American warships at Tampico were ordered to reinforce Admiral Fletcher's squadron. Events moved so swiftly however, that the order was rescinded. Thn the American ships might have proceeded up the river toward Tampico, but Rear Admiral Mayo refrained upon the urgent request of the British naval commander that he be allowed to remove citizens of the United States for the sake of the safety of all foreigners.

It was feared that after the Vera Cruz seizure, the sight of American warships might inflame mobs to outbreaks in which no foreigner's life would be respected.

Declaring that practically every foreigner ad American in the Tampico district now is safe, as well as foreign property interests, Secretary Daniels states it seems almost unnecessary to defend a course "which has achieved such results."

Secretary Daniels' statement continued: "Tampico is now a closely beleaguered city, exposed to constant attacks from the outside from a continually augmenting enemy. The constitutionalist forces, according to all reports are gradually increasing in numbers in the territory around about. Whether our efforts at mediation fail or are successful whether a satisfactory peaceful adjustment of our difficulties is achieved or not, it would seem to be obvious that Tampico and its surroundings will not be safe for foreigners of any kind during the coming death grapple between the constitutionalists and the federals.

"As for the property interests, promises that they will be respected and protected have been made by the constitutionalist generals who are in practical control of the district in which the oil wells are located. The federals have likewise promised to protect oil wells in any distrct they may control. It is to be hoped these promises will be kept. If property owners choose to return to Tampico, risking their own lives and the lives of their families, it does not lie in our power to stop them. To deliberately send them there would place upon us the responsibility of their safety. It is difficult to see how any one could reasonably expect us to assume such an awful risk."

I'LL STICK, SAYS DICTATOR HUERTA

Declares to Flee Now Would Be Cowardly, and He Isn't a Coward.

By Edwin Emerson.

(Copyright, 1914, By Press Publishing Co.)

Vera Cruz, May 9.—On my arrival at Mexico City over the Mexican Railway Tuesday evening I immediately drove to the palace and tried to reach Huerta, but he was inaccessable.

Later I found Huerta at a club, lunching with the adjutant and two friends, to whom I was introduced, but Huera requested that there be no publication of their names because it was "None of the public's business." The adjutant told me Huerta had walked to the restaurant alone and quite unattended, as was his frequent custom. Huerta hailed me pleasantly as an old camp companion in his Orozco campaign two years ago, asking me many questions concerning the recent doings at Torreon, Gomez Palacio, Bermejillo, Chihuahua and other northern places where I had been with him. Then he said:

"Why Should I Resign?"

"I hope you have not come all this way to ask me again whether I will resign, for I am weary of being asked this important question by American newspapers, who have even gone so far as to cable me about it.

"Why should I resign? I have been called to my place as the provisional head of the only recognized national constitution, and now that our country is in trouble it is my duty to stay in my appointed place until such time as my term is up, or until the enemies of our constitutional government shall succeed in definitely overthrowing me.

"Whatever may come, I shall certainly face my fate and take it as it comes. I know many American newspapers say I am preparing to slip away and flee to Europe, but you who have known me as a soldier must knew me too well to believe me capable of such cowardice.

"In my general dealings with foreigners all my efforts have always been toward correctness and fairness, which is certainly more than can be said of my political opponents in the north. What would be said of me, I ask, if I had shot down an Englishman just because he dared to voice a protest against my methods of government?

Criticizes Rebels at Torreon.

"What clamor would not have been raised against me in the United States if I had expelled the robbed and ruined Spaniards by a single stroke, as was done the other day in Torreon, thus committing an effrontery not only to Spain, but also to the American government since the Spaniards, with other foreigners in Torreon, so the American government had announced were expressly placed under the protection of the American government, which was duly represented by a regular confidential diplomatic agent of the United States, who accompanied the rebels in the field.

"But in the face of the recent happenings with Vera Cruz how can the civilized world still expect any adherance to international principles of right from the United States

"All the world must know by this time that after the regretable Tampico incident was brought to my notice, I gave ample assurance I would do the right thing and stood ready to have the Tampico authorities fire the correct salute. But without waiting even to reply to my formal assurances, the United States without warning and overnight, seized Vera Cruz, killing poor young naval cadets who dared to stand by their flag.

Fears Overt Act at Vera Cruz.

"Whatever the outcome of the A. B. C. conferences I am satisfied to leave our cause at Niagara Falls in their hands. But who knows whether they will ever be heard; for the course of the Americans at Vera Cruz is such that any day a spark may fly into gunpowder and our people may have to fight for the integrity of their homes and fatherland.'

Munitions of War Ordered Returned

Washington, May 9. — Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt announcel today that the state department had satisfactorily settled issues which had arisen over the reported consignment of arms to General Huerta aboard the German vessels Kronprinzessin Cecelie and Bavaria to be delivered at Puerto, Mexico.

Munitions of war on board the steamer Kranprinzessin Cecilie will be returned to Germany, Secretary Bryan announced today.

Reiterating today his declaration of last night that there was nothing "imminent" in the Mexican situation and that no "aggressive" move was in contemplation by this government, Secretary of War Garrison continued supervision of preparations to send the balance of the second division of the army to Vera Cruz as a precautionary measure. Orders have gone to the fourth and sixth brigades at Texas City to be ready to reinforce General Funston. When the forward movement would be ordered, still is undecided.

Anxiety was aroused at the state department over the reported capture by Mexican soldiers near Vera Cruz of Samuel Parks, a private of the twenty-eighth infantry, who rode into the Mexican lines while believed to be suffering from temporary insanity. Another report from Vera Cruz to the effect that an unidentified American had been executed by Mexican troops led the department to institute an inquiry through the American authorities at Vera Cruz. Encouraging news, however, was received from American Vice Consul Silliman, who had been reported imprisoned at Saltillo, Ambassador Jusserand having informed Secretary Bryan of assurances from the French minister in Mexico City that Mr. Silliman and other Americans at Saltillo were safe and well.

President Wilson had under consideration again today the proposed personnel of American delegates to participate in the forthcoming mediation conference at Niagara Falls. In that connection he conferred with Frederick W. Lehman, former solicitor general, who arrived from St. Louis. No selections have yet been announced by the President, however. The South American mediation envoys held another conference during the day, but made no announcements.

Refugees from Mazanillo told stories of narrow escapes when they arrived here on the British steamer Cetriano, which was made into a refugee ship at the instance of the commander of the German cruiser Nurenburg. The Cetranio came up the coast and sailed today from San Francisco with 100 refugees, including American Consul Edwards.

While the Cetranio was at the dock in Manzanillo harbor, according to Captain Minister, the vessel's commander and Consul Edwards, the Mexican Federals set fire to the pier with oil and then resorted to dynamite to make the destruction more certain. Some of the last of the refugees to reach the vessel made their way to safety only at imminent risk. The vessel got clear of the burning pier with much difficulty and as she was swinging out into the stream a number of shots were fired across her decks from the shore. Nobody was hit. The arrival of the cruiser Raleigh put an end to the firing and to the depredations of the Mexicans along the water front. Non-strategic points have been established on Observatory hill and Creston island in Mazatlan harbor.

FIRST MOTHER'S PENSION IN OHIO $22 MONTHLY

Cincinnati, May 6.—The first mother's pension" in Ohio was granted by Juvenile Court Judge Gorman to Mrs. Lizzie Suerkamp, of this city. She was allowed $22 a month for the support of her two children, 11 and 11 years old. Allowances to 10 other mothers, granted immediately afterward, also were put on record in common pleas court.

Named to Represent U. S. in Peace Parley

Mr. Lehmann, who was once solicitor-general of the United States, has been named as one of the delegates to the Mexican peace conferenc at Niagara Falls.

Associate Justice Lamar, of the supreme court, is the other.

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WE want hustling Men & Women and Young People 18 to 50 years of age in EVERY LOCALITY to become I-L-U DEPUTIES or ORGANIZERS or PREFERRED MEMBERS. No EXPERIENCE NEEDED. We give you a **BIG FREE OUTFIT** and teach you in a few days how to make BIG MONEY in an honorable and dignified way. Everything made plain and easy to understand. Our NEW MEMBERSHIPS are easy to introduce—every new Member gives you a **STEADY MONTHLY INCOME.** Work either outside, or right in your own home without any outside soliciting or canvassing. Begin NOW—the sooner the better—devote either SPARE OR WHOLE TIME.

$ 50.00 to $100.00 A MONTH—SPARE TIME
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Earn as much as others—live well, wear fine clothes, hold a position of trust. The I-L-U gives the MOST PROTECTION for the LEAST COST. Sick, Injury and Death Protection for the whole family —Prompt Cash Benefit Payments—No Red-tape. Everyone is interested. LET THE I-L-U START YOU. Write for Appointment TODAY. Your Influence means BIG MONEY—Success means PROMOTION and MORE MONEY. JOIN and BE A LEADER.

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One Appointment in each locality. BE THE FIRST to join and get this famous I-L-U Compass Watch, Leather Fob and Emblem Charm ABSOLUTELY FREE. This offer is for healthy Men & Women & Young People 18 to 60 years of age. Write quick for particulars—NOW, before someone else gets ahead of you. Let us hear from you by FIRST MAIL.

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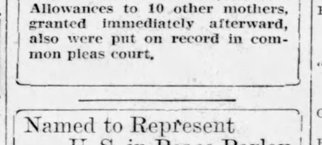

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Railway Postal Clerks Wanted. $75.00 month; life job. Write immediately for full particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Hustling Man Under 50 Years Wanted, each locality, to introduce our new memberships; either spare or full time—$50 to $500 monthly; experience unnecessary. Address, The I-L-U 2027, Covington, Ky.

Earn big money writing for magazines and newspapers. Demand exceeds supply. Pleasant work. Send for particulars at once. International Literary Bureau, 607-B, Marquette Bldg., Chicago

U. S. Government Jobs Open to Men and women. Over 15,000 appointments coming; $75 to $150 month. Life jobs; pleasant work; short hours; vacations. Common sense education sufficient. Full directions telling how to get position, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-31, Rochester, N. Y.

I Made $50,000 in Five Years With a Small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Splendid weekly profits in spare time at home. Mail order business; don't worry about capital. BOYD H. BROWN, Dept. G, Omaha, Neb.

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$120.00 Absolutely Sure—Man or Woman to distribute literature. 60 days' work. Opportunity for promotion. Experience unnecessary. Spare time may be used. Ziegler Co., Philadelphia.

Agents—Hustlers Coining Money. Men and women wanted, all time or spare time. A real summer seller—concentrated soft drinks—7 kinds. Sells in homes, for church picnics, fairs, stands, etc. It's new; act quick; get your territory now; be ready for the warm weather. Write today. American Products Co., 3051, Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Men Wanted—With Rigs, to Introduce our guaranteed poultry preparation; $100 monthly salary and expenses. Redwood Chemical Co., 96, St. Paul, Minn.

FARM LANDS.

Oregon State Publications Free—Oregon Almanac and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 50, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Write Moving Picture Plays; $50 each; all or spare time; no correspondence course; details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 145, Cincinnati, O.

HELP WANTED.

Write Moving Picture Plays; $50 Each; all or spare time; no correspondence course; details free. Atlas Publishing Co., 145, Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Start a business of your own—We furnish the goods. Particulars. New York Sales Company, Elmira, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Substitute Formulas 25c. Grain roasted in your own oven; samples and circulars, 5 red stamps. E. H. Whiting, Box 394-A, Wakefield, R. I.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Mich.

5,000,000 Sweet Potato Plants for Sale. Any variety at 20c per 100. $1.75 per 1,000. F. H. Buschmann, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Jewelry sent on approval—See what you can buy before paying; low prices; send name on postal with list of articles wanted. We trust you. Add. T. C. Phillips, Glenn, N. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

For Sale—New Mexico farms and ranches. State location and size desired. M. M. Hughes, 321 S. Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

Pure Tobacco Leaf. No dope. No flavoring. Grown in Henry County, Virginia. From farmer to you. One pound 55c, 3 pounds $1.00. Money back if not satisfied. Sample for 2c. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box A-202, Danville, Va.

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WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS Union soldiers who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional rights, even though entry was relinquished or abandoned, if soldier is dead, widows or heirs have his rights. I pay spot cash for these claims. Cash paid for names of pensioners. (Comrade) W. E. MOSES, Room 512 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

"Learn a Trade Young Man"—Franklin. "So as to have something to fall back on in an emergency." Cartoonists make big money. Mail us your copy Franklin's picture and receive "FREE" information how to make money, and how Evan Johnson Cartoonedhimself out of the penitentiary.

The Capital Cartoon Syndicate
438-440 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Suffragists Parade in Capital City

NEW BATTLE HYMN.

"Shout, shout, up with your song!
Cry with the wind, for the dawn is breaking;
March, march, swing you along,
Wide blows our banner, and hope is waking.
Song with its story, dreams with their glory.
Lo, they call, and glad is their word.
Louder and louder it swells,
Thunder and freedom, the voice of the Lord.

"Long, long—we in the past
Covered in dread from the light of heaven.
Strong, strong—stand we at last,
Fearless in faith and with sight new-given.
Strength with its beauty, life with its duty,
(Hear the voice, oh, hear and obey!)
These, these—beckon us on!
Open your eyes to the blaze of day.
"Comrades—ye who have dared
First in the battle to strive and sorrow!
Scorned, spurned—nought have ye cared,
Raising your eyes to a wider morrow.
Ways that are weary, days that are dreary,
Toil and pain by faith ye have borne;
Hail, hail—victors ye stand,
Wearing the wreath that the brave have worn!

"Life, fife—these two are one;
Naught can ye win but by faith and daring.
On, on—that ye have done
But for the work of today preparing.
Firm in reliance, laugh a defiance,
(Laugh in hope, for sure is the end.)
March, march—many as one.
Shoulder to shoulder and friend to friend."

Washington, May 9.—With banners flying, ten bands playing and the women singing a marching song, several thousand suffragists from various sections of the country today paraded along Pennsylvania avenue from Lafayette Square to the capitol. There were 53½ of them, representing every state in the union, and assigned one to each senator and representative, presented to the members of congress petitions asking the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution calling for a federal constitutional amendment enfranchising women

The parade followed a mass meeting in a downtown theatre, presided over by Mrs. Wiliam Kent, wife of Representative Kent, of California, and at which stirring addresses were made by Miss Caroline Lexow, field secretary of the Woman's Political Union of New York; Mrs. Donald Hooker, of Baltimore, and Miss Lucy Burns, of Brooklyn, vice chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, under the auspices of which the demonstration was held.

Many Novel Features.

There were many novel features in the parade. The marching women were cheered loudly by the throngs that lined Pennsylvania avenue all the way from Lafayette Square, opposite the white house, to the capitol. First and foremost was borne aloft a banner, 20 feet wide, bearing the inscription: "We demand the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution." Then came the first section, the pageant division, typifying Spring, Youth and Hope, which had been arranged under the direction of Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews, a well-known artist. Thousands of garlands of flowers were carried by the young women and children, the shades of the blossoms having been selected with an eye to harmonizing with the union's colors, purple, white and gold.

In this division also marched the chorus of 1,000 led by Mrs. Apolline M. Blair, president of the Rubinstein Club of this city.

Attractive as was that part of the parade, it did not evoke any more enthusiasm or interest from the onlookers than the cavalry section, which came next and was commanded by Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, of Washington, who also was the mounted grand marshal of the procession.

He Commands Third Division of the Fleet

Vera Cruz, May 12.—Admiral Frank E. Beatty has arrived here and is doing active work as commander of the Third Division of the Atlantic fleet. He will proceed to Tampico if conditions there become worse.

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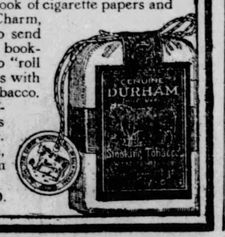
FREE Send 5 cents and we will mail you prepaid, anywhere in U.S., a 5-cent sack of "Bull" Durham, a Book of cigarette papers and this 14K Gold Plated "Bull" Watch Charm, *Free*. We will also send you an illustrated booklet showing how to "roll your own" cigarettes with "Bull" Durham tobacco. In writing please mention name and address of your tobacco dealer. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C. Room 1256 THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.



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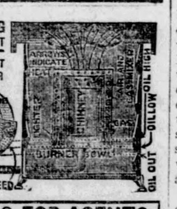

Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. *To operate*—Turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in a large quantity of air, to every spoonful of oil consumed. **That's all.** It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick, not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control.

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